Trends in the Leading Causes of Death: Gender Disparities by Race and Ethnicity
California, 1990-2001

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Trends in the Leading Causes of Death: Gender Disparities By Race/Ethnicity California, 1990-2001

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VitalPro© is a product of Expert Health Data Programming, Inc. of Seattle, Washington (http://www.ehdp.com/). The expertise of Daniel Goldman, M.D., M.P.H., in developing and maintaining this product is gratefully acknowledged.

Introduction

Cause of death rankings are a useful public health research tool for illustrating the relative burden of diseases and excess mortality among various segments of a population, and remain a consistent procedure for accomplishing state-level rankings that have been in place nationally since 1952.[1,2] The CDHS has published leading cause of death data in *Vital Statistics of California* reports since 1958.[3]

Statistics show that men have a shorter life expectancy and are at significantly greater risk of death from disease and injury than women. Differentials in life expectancy at birth between men and women in the United States was two years in 1900, but by 2000 that had increased to 5.4 years with men having a higher death rate for each of the top ten leading causes of death.[4,5] In California, the difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females was 4.6 years in 2001, which represented a decrease from the 6.7 year differential in 1990.[6] In addition to the lower life expectancy, males had significantly higher age-adjusted death rates for nine of the ten leading causes of death in California.[7]

Heart disease and stroke are the first and third leading causes of death, respectively, in the United States and in California for both men and women. The 2000 age-adjusted death rate from cardiovascular disease (CVD) among the general U.S. population was 343.1 per 100,000 people.[8] Mortality alone understates the burden of CVD, however. About 61 million Americans (almost one-fourth of the general population) live with some form of CVD, including coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, congestive heart failure, congenital heart defects, and other diseases of the circulatory system.[9]

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S. and in California for both males and females. Cancers of the breast, prostate, lung, and colon/rectum account for more than half of all cancer deaths.[10] Lung cancer alone claimed more than one-fourth of the lives lost to cancer. It was projected that there would be 1,268,000 new cases of cancer in the U.S. in 2001, including 198,100 prostate cancers and 192,200 female breast cancers. African Americans/Blacks have the highest rate of new cancers, but rates are very low among American Indians/Alaska Natives. These racial and ethnic disparities are not likely to be due to differences in genes or body makeup, but are more likely to be influenced by social, cultural, behavioral, and environmental factors.[11]

This report examines trends in age-adjusted death rates for the leading causes of death in California, by gender and by race/ethnicity, for two separate time periods (1990 through 1998, and 1999 through 2001). Specifically, it focuses on gender disparities for eight causes of death that are among the ten leading causes for both males and females, and provides disparity trend data for five major racial and ethnic populations for which data were available (African American/Black,

American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latino, and White).

Methods

Rankings of the ten leading causes of death in California changed over the period 1990-2001, both for the general population and for those by gender. For instance, in 1990 AIDS was ranked as the seventh leading cause for the total population but in 2001 it was not ranked in the top ten. In 1990, atherosclerosis was ranked as the seventh leading cause of death for females but was not ranked in the top ten in 2001. For males, the top ten leading causes of death remained essentially unchanged between 1990 to 2001 except for shifts in the relative rankings of diabetes, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and AIDS.

To accommodate these temporal changes in the leading causes of death, the leading causes covered in this report were based on causes common to both males and females across the time periods 1990-1998 and 1999-2001. Under this design, males and females had the following eight causes in common among the leading causes of death: (1) diseases of the heart; (2) malignant neoplasms; (3) cerebrovascular diseases; (4) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (chronic lower respiratory diseases in ICD-10); (5) pneumonia and influenza; (6) unintentional injuries; (7) diabetes; and (8) chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis.

Data by place of residence were extracted from California death records using California VitalPro, a software application developed by Expert Health Data Programming, Inc.[12] Data for 1990 through 1998 were coded using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9), and data for 1999 through 2001 were coded using *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10).[13,14] The ICD codes used to define each leading cause of death are shown in Appendix I. Estimated comparability ratios between ICD-9 and ICD-10 cause of death categories are covered elsewhere, and basically provide a measure of discontinuity caused by the classification and rule changes between ICD-9 and ICD-10.[15] A comparability ratio of 1.00 indicates that the same number of deaths was assigned to a cause under both ICD-9 and ICD-10.

Population data used as denominators in the calculation of death rates by the California VitalPro application were provided by the California Department of Finance (CDOF).[16] Death rates were age-adjusted by the direct method using the 1940 U.S. standard population for 1990-1998 data, and the 2000 U.S. standard population for 1999-2001 data. The procedures for calculating and interpreting age-adjusted death rates are covered elsewhere.[17,18]

Healthy People2000 (HP2000) objectives monitored with data for the period 1990-1998, and *Healthy People 2010* (HP2010) objectives monitored using data for 1999-2001 are provided to demonstrate California's progress in achieving reductions in death rates for applicable causes.[19-21] Since some of the leading

causes of death categories are defined by different ICD codes than those used to define Healthy People mortality objectives, only those that are directly comparable are presented (see Appendix II).

Gender disparity statistics showing the magnitude of differences in age-adjusted death rates are provided for the general population and for the five specific racial and ethnic populations. These statistics were calculated using the formula $AADR^{male}$ / $AADR^{female}$, which show the male-to-female rate difference (designated in the data tables as "DIF"). A disparity statistic of 2.45 would thus be interpreted as males having an age-adjusted death rate that is 2.45 times greater than the age-adjusted death rate for females. A disparity statistic of 0.70 would be interpreted as males having a death rate 0.70 times lower than the rate for females (or females having a rate 1.30 times higher).

Summary statistics for each time period are also provided that show nine-year (1990-1998) and three-year (1999-2001) average age-adjusted death rates by gender and by race/ethnicity. Gender disparities by race/ethnicity are also provided to show differences between aggregated versus year-to-year rates for the eight causes of death.

To maintain consistency with available population denominator data produced by the CDOF Demographic Research Unit, the racial and ethnic numerator data used in calculating death rates presented in this report were generated by first extracting all death records with reported Hispanic or Latino ethnicity into the "Hispanic/Latino" category, and then classifying the residual non-Hispanic or Latino records into one of four racial categories: "African American/Black"; "American Indian/Alaska Native"; "Asian/ Pacific Islander"; or "White" (which included "Other" and "Unknown" races). Beginning in 2000, death records with two or more races reported are assigned to their first listed race category.

For more information on the Healthy People 2010 initiative and vital statistics please visit these Web sites:

http://www.healthypeople.gov/

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/

http://odphp.osophs.dhhs.gov/

http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/chsindex.htm

Results

Diseases of the Heart

"Diseases of the heart" as a single classification remains the number one leading cause of death among Californians, regardless of gender.

Data for the total population between 1990-1998 show that age-adjusted heart disease death rates for males exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.74 to 1.83 (Table 1, Figure 1). Over this nine-year period, the rate of decline was greater for males (-21%) than for females (-18%). For 1999-2001, male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.44 to 1.48. The decline in heart disease death rates during this three-year period was greater for females (-8%) than for males (-7%).

The HP2000 and HP2010 objectives target coronary heart disease (CHD), a subset of this leading cause of death classification, and therefore do not apply to the data presented here. Information on California's progress in achieving the HP2000 and HP2010 CHD objectives is covered elsewhere.[21-23]

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 1.1, Figure 1.1). Heart disease death rates for males ranged from 1.52 to 1.68 times greater than death rates for females between 1990-1998. For the 1999-2001 period, death rates for males were from 1.31 to 1.38 times greater.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 1.2, Figure 1.2). Male death rates ranged from 1.60 to 1.74 times higher than female death rates during 1990-1998, and for 1999-2001 male rates were from 1.40 to 1.47 times higher.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 1.3, Figure 1.3). Male death rates ranged from 1.76 to 2.00 times greater than those for females during 1990-1998. During 1999-2001, male death rates were from 1.44 to 1.56 times greater.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 1.4, Figure 1.4). Death rates for males exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.34 to 2.37 during 1990-1998, and from 1.36 to 1.47 times greater for the period 1999-2001.

► **Whites** (Table 1.5, Figure 1.5). Male death rates were from 1.82 to 1.90 times higher than female rates during 1990-1998, and from 1.49 to 1.52 times higher for 1999-2001.

Summary statistics (Table 1.6a, Figure 1.6a) show the nine-year (1990-1998) average age-adjusted death rate for males was 1.78 times greater than that for females; the three-year (1999-2001) average was 1.46 times greater for males (Table 1.6b, Figure 1.6b). Average age-adjusted death rates were significantly higher for both male and female African Americans/Blacks than any other racial

or ethnic population during both time periods. Gender disparity for 1990-1998 was greatest for Asians/Pacific Islanders (1.91), followed by Whites (1.85); for 1999-2001, greater gender disparity was seen for Whites (1.50) followed closely by Asians/Pacific Islanders (1.49).

For more information on heart disease, please visit these Web sites:

CDHS Heart Disease Prevention Program
http://www.calheart.org/chdsp

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

CDC Cardiovascular Health and Heart Disease Prevention
http://www.cdc.gov/cvh/index.htm
http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/bb_heartdisease/index.htm

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume1/12Heart.htm

American Heart Association
http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=1200000

Table 1. Heart Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	33,736	33,676	181.4	99.9	1.82
1991	33,656	33,465	174.6	95.3	1.83
1992	33,314	33,344	167.6	93.2	1.80
1993	34,149	34,447	166.1	92.7	1.79
1994	33,813	34,495	160.9	90.8	1.77
1995	33,571	34,409	155.7	87.7	1.78
1996	33,495	34,168	150.2	84.9	1.77
1997	33,752	34,517	145.6	83.2	1.75
1998	34,220	34,720	143.2	82.1	1.74
1999	34,122	35,773	293.8	203.6	1.44
2000	33,927	34,594	282.3	190.7	1.48
2001	33,917	35,078	273.5	188.2	1.45

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

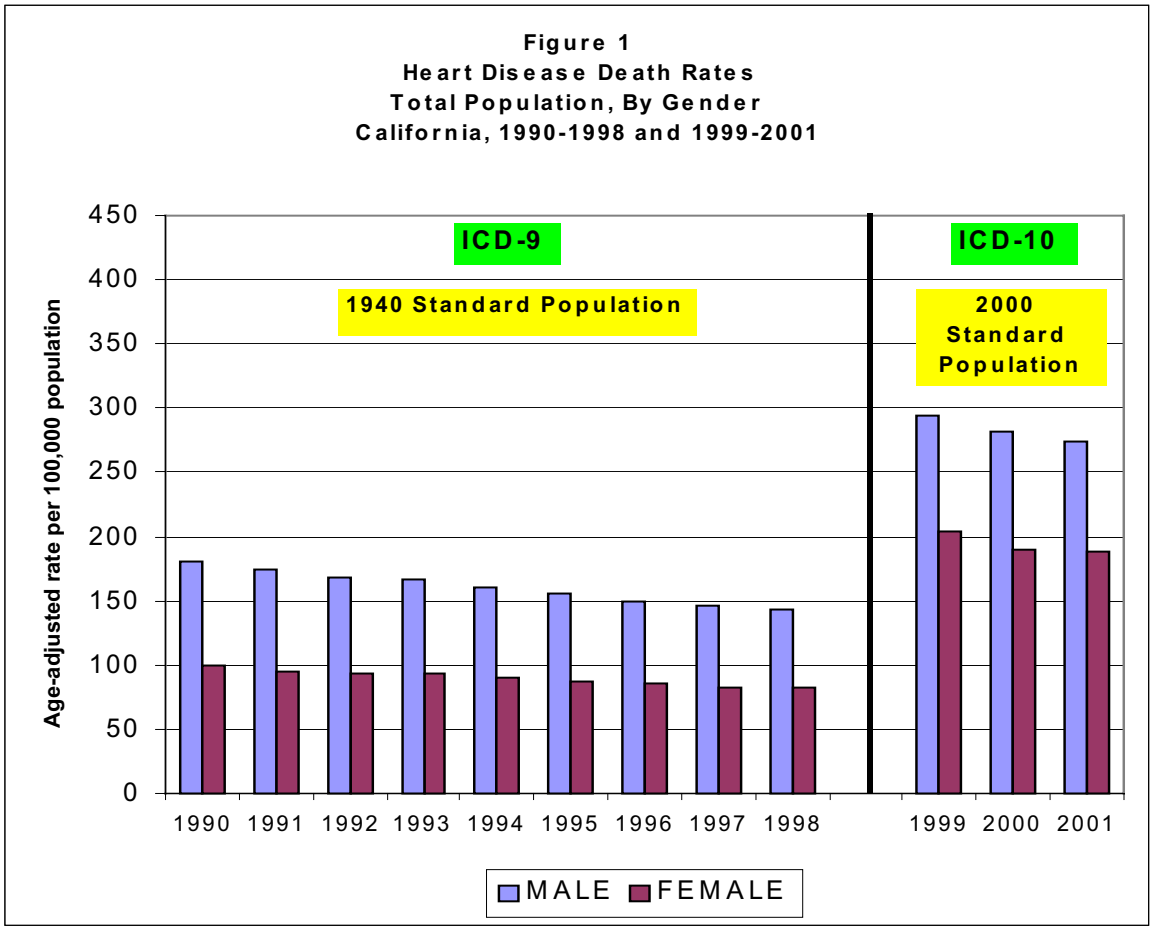


Table 1.1 Heart Disease Deaths and Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	2,560	2,643	287.0	188.9	1.52
1991	2,594	2,503	282.8	168.3	1.68
1992	2,543	2,529	269.5	172.5	1.56
1993	2,615	2,653	269.0	174.2	1.54
1994	2,534	2,583	257.2	164.3	1.57
1995	2,471	2,584	245.7	157.9	1.56
1996	2,477	2,612	239.5	157.5	1.52
1997	2,558	2,611	234.6	149.4	1.57
1998	2,704	2,706	242.1	152.6	1.59
1999	2,592	2,824	425.0	324.1	1.31
2000	2,611	2,680	415.6	302.0	1.38
2001	2,650	2,714	411.9	299.3	1.38

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

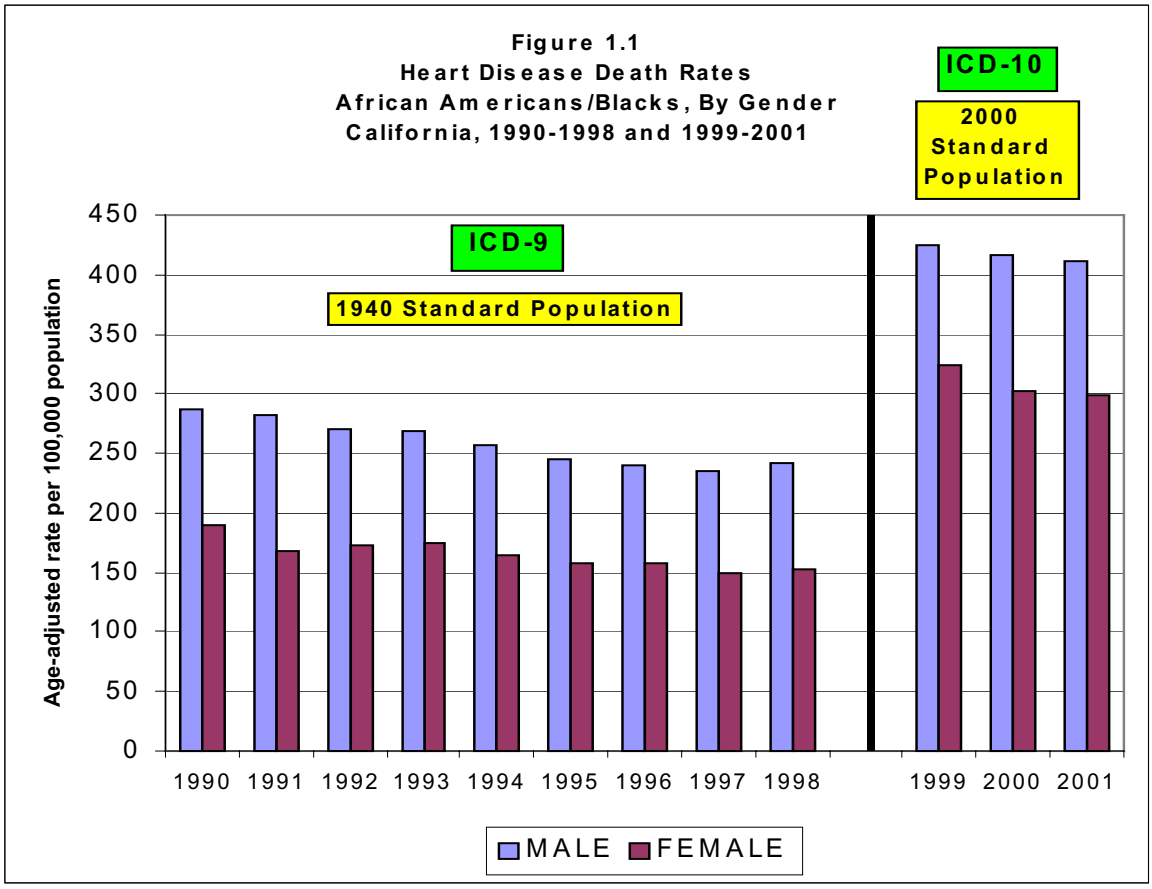


Table 1.2 Heart Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	2,705	2,343	124.5	73.8	1.69
1991	2,826	2,365	121.9	69.9	1.74
1992	2,821	2,443	115.1	67.9	1.70
1993	3,019	2,634	116.2	69.2	1.68
1994	2,963	2,619	107.6	64.6	1.67
1995	3,054	2,714	105.8	62.6	1.69
1996	3,172	2,791	103.3	61.0	1.69
1997	3,285	3,010	98.6	61.8	1.60
1998	3,380	3,101	97.7	61.5	1.59
1999	3,539	3,235	192.2	137.2	1.40
2000	3,592	3,160	187.9	128.1	1.47
2001	3,722	3,346	185.7	129.1	1.44

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

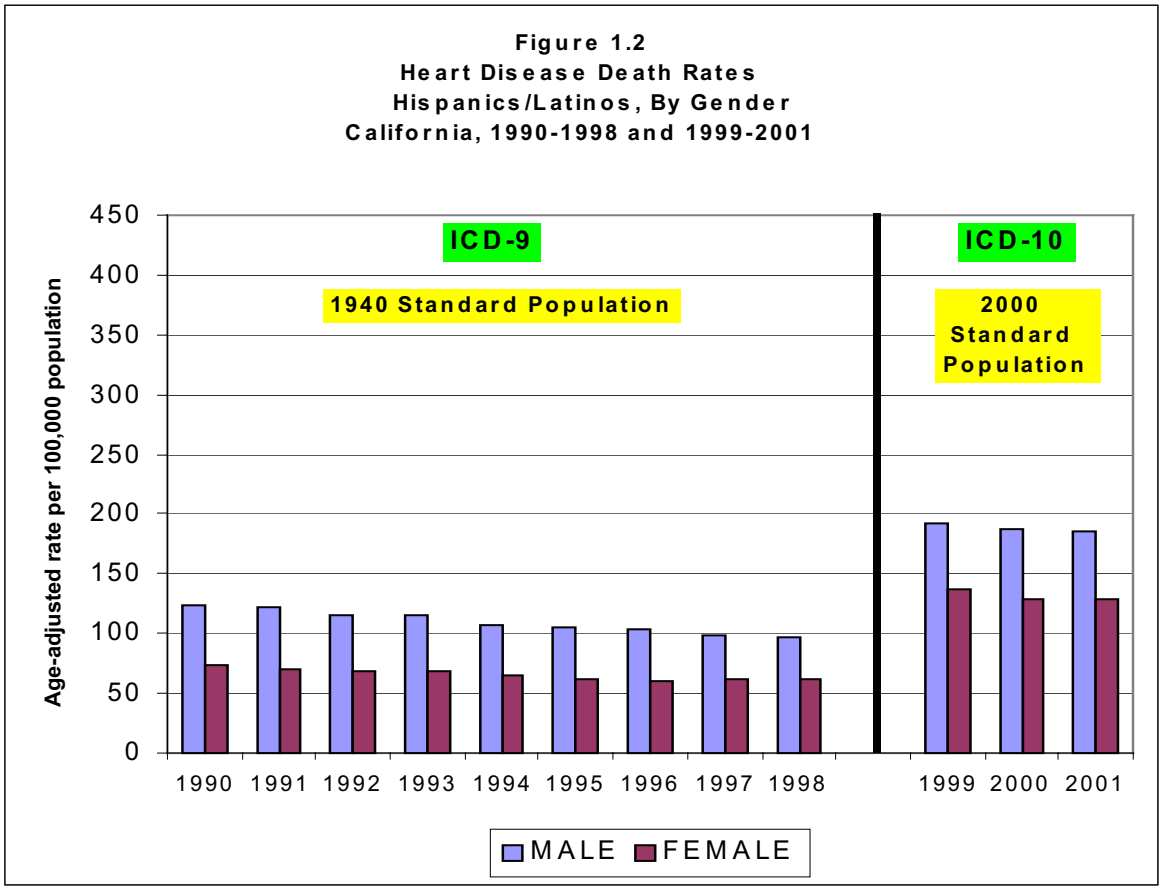


Table 1.3 Heart Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	1,413	1,027	107.3	60.8	1.76
1991	1,593	1,105	112.0	59.0	1.90
1992	1,684	1,220	109.5	59.2	1.85
1993	1,737	1,190	104.1	53.6	1.94
1994	1,843	1,330	105.8	56.0	1.89
1995	1,905	1,386	101.0	53.4	1.89
1996	1,935	1,382	97.3	48.7	2.00
1997	2,009	1,476	92.5	48.3	1.92
1998	2,119	1,575	92.2	47.5	1.94
1999	2,158	1,734	183.9	125.3	1.47
2000	2,249	1,738	181.9	116.8	1.56
2001	2,245	1,896	171.5	119.1	1.44

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 1.3
Heart Disease Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

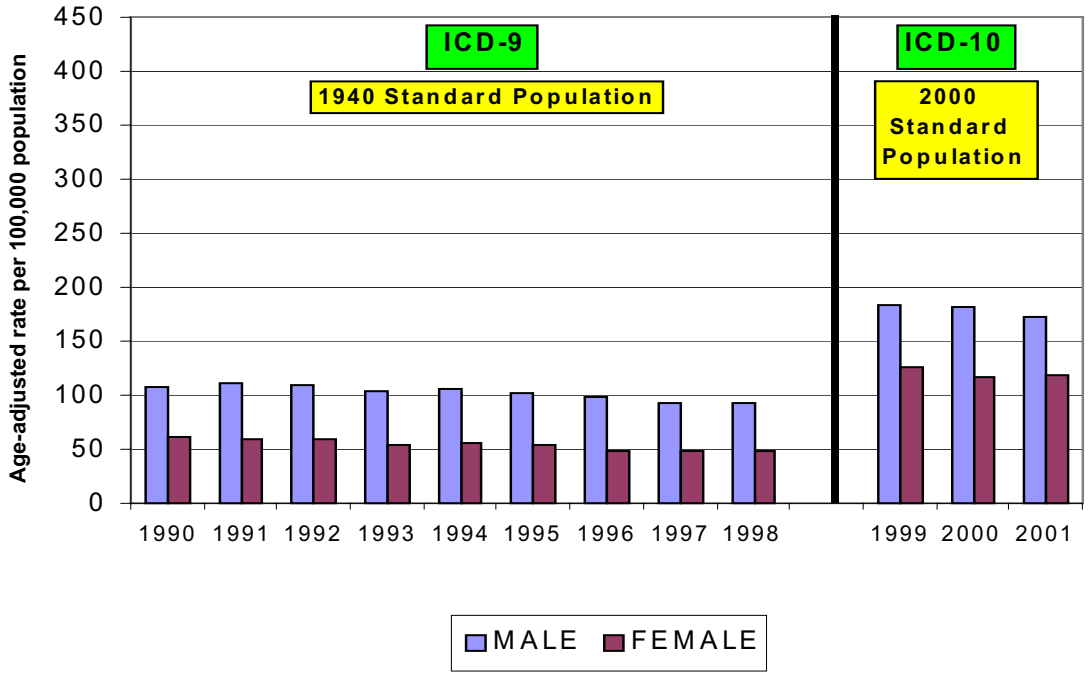


Table 1.4 Heart Disease Deaths and Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	73	44	92.4	39.0	2.37
1991	82	59	99.9	49.3	2.03
1992	90	61	104.6	45.6	2.29
1993	94	67	103.5	46.5	2.23
1994	78	77	82.5	55.8	1.48
1995	111	89	112.1	65.9	1.70
1996	102	106	96.3	71.7	1.34
1997	106	103	91.7	58.9	1.56
1998	106	101	92.2	58.5	1.58
1999	100	87	139.6	95.0	1.47
2000	112	110	156.3	115.2	1.36
2001	118	104	148.2	103.9	1.43

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

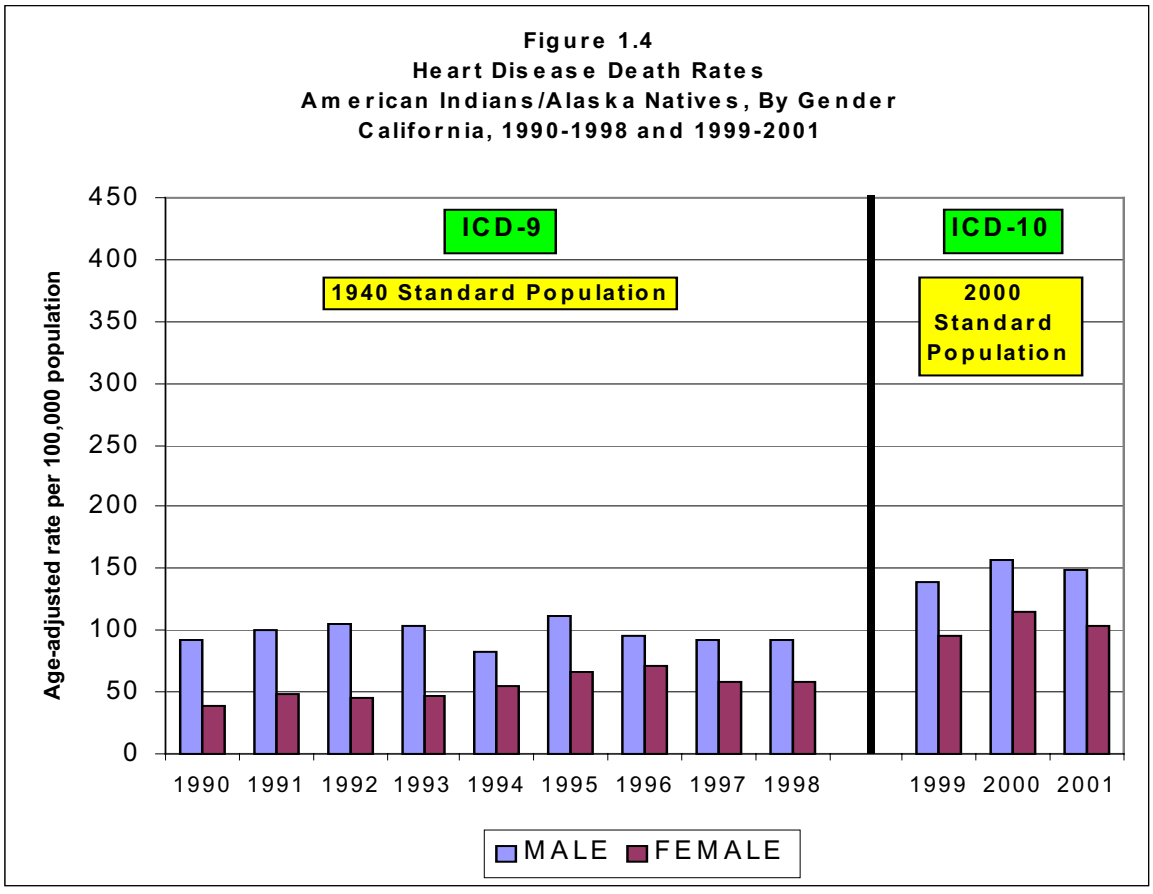


Table 1.5 Heart Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	26,985	27,619	190.5	100.2	1.90
1991	26,561	27,433	182.2	96.7	1.88
1992	26,176	27,091	175.7	94.1	1.87
1993	26,684	27,903	174.7	93.8	1.86
1994	26,395	27,886	170.7	92.9	1.84
1995	26,030	27,636	165.7	90.1	1.84
1996	25,809	27,277	160.3	87.3	1.84
1997	25,794	27,317	156.1	85.8	1.82
1998	25,911	27,237	152.5	84.5	1.80
1999	25,733	27,893	321.3	215.1	1.49
2000	25,363	26,906	307.8	202.0	1.52
2001	25,182	27,018	298.3	199.1	1.50

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

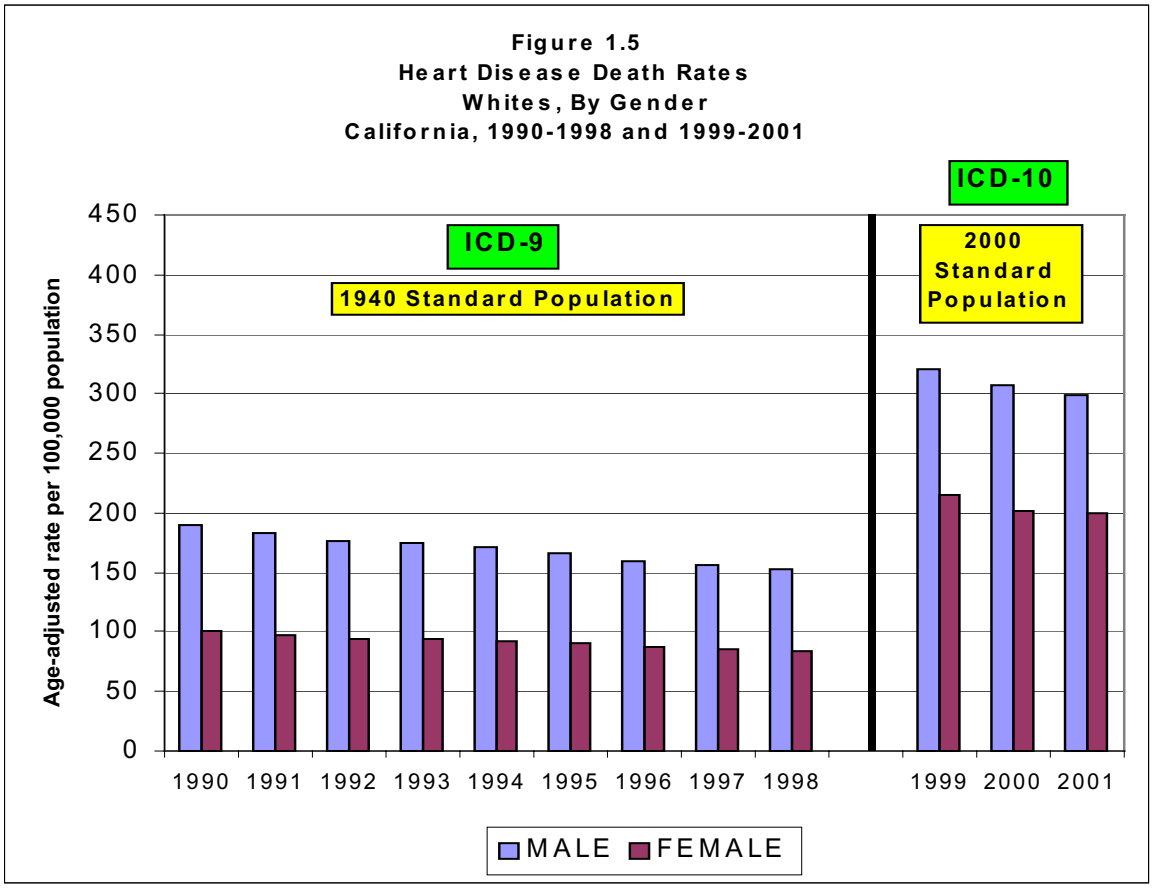


Table 1.6a Heart Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	159.9	89.7	1.78
African Americans/Blacks	257.4	164.3	1.57
Hispanics/Latinos	108.7	65.2	1.67
Asians/Pacific Islanders	101.3	53.1	1.91
American Indians/Alaska Natives	96.4	55.2	1.75
Whites	169.5	91.6	1.85

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 1.6a
Heart Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

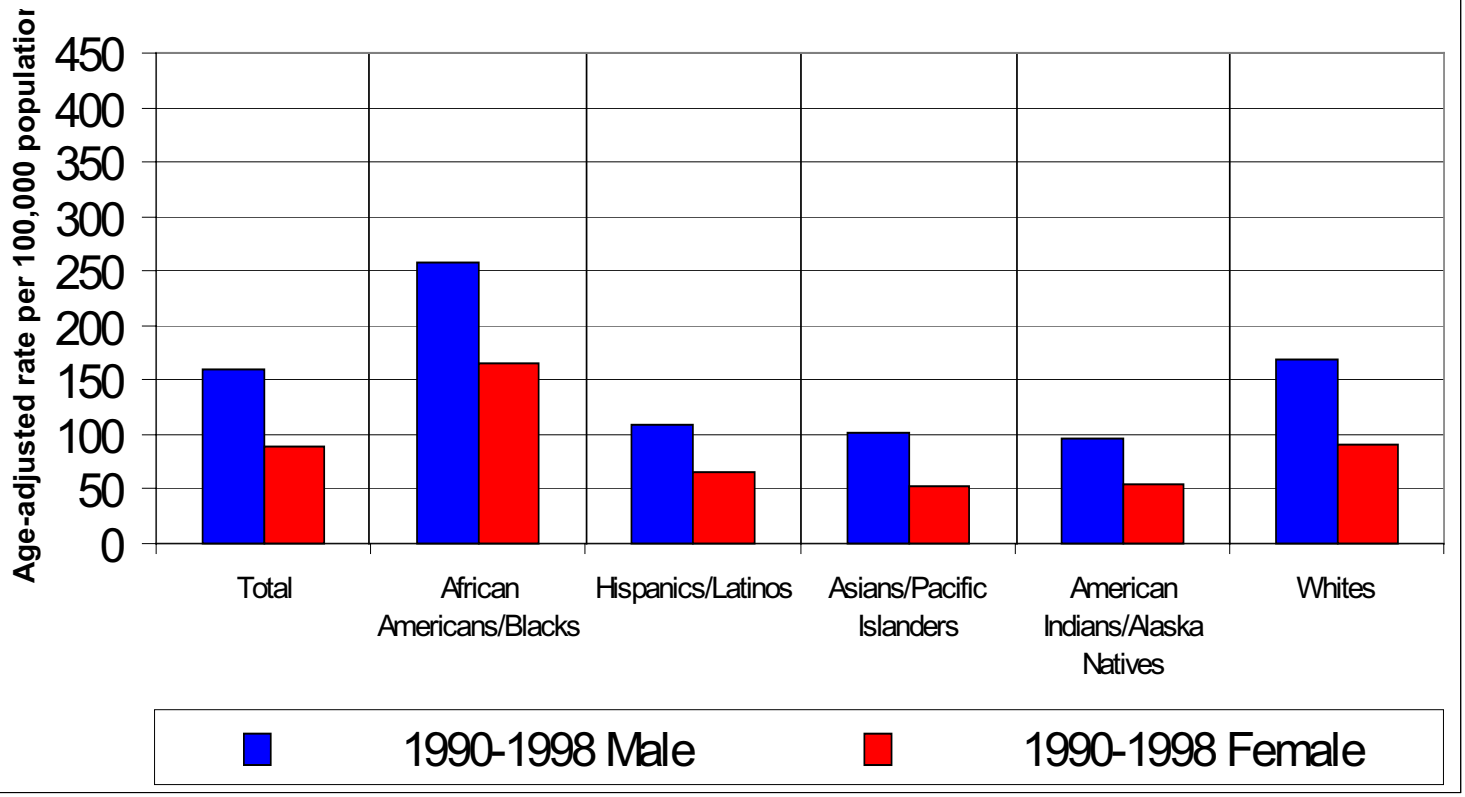
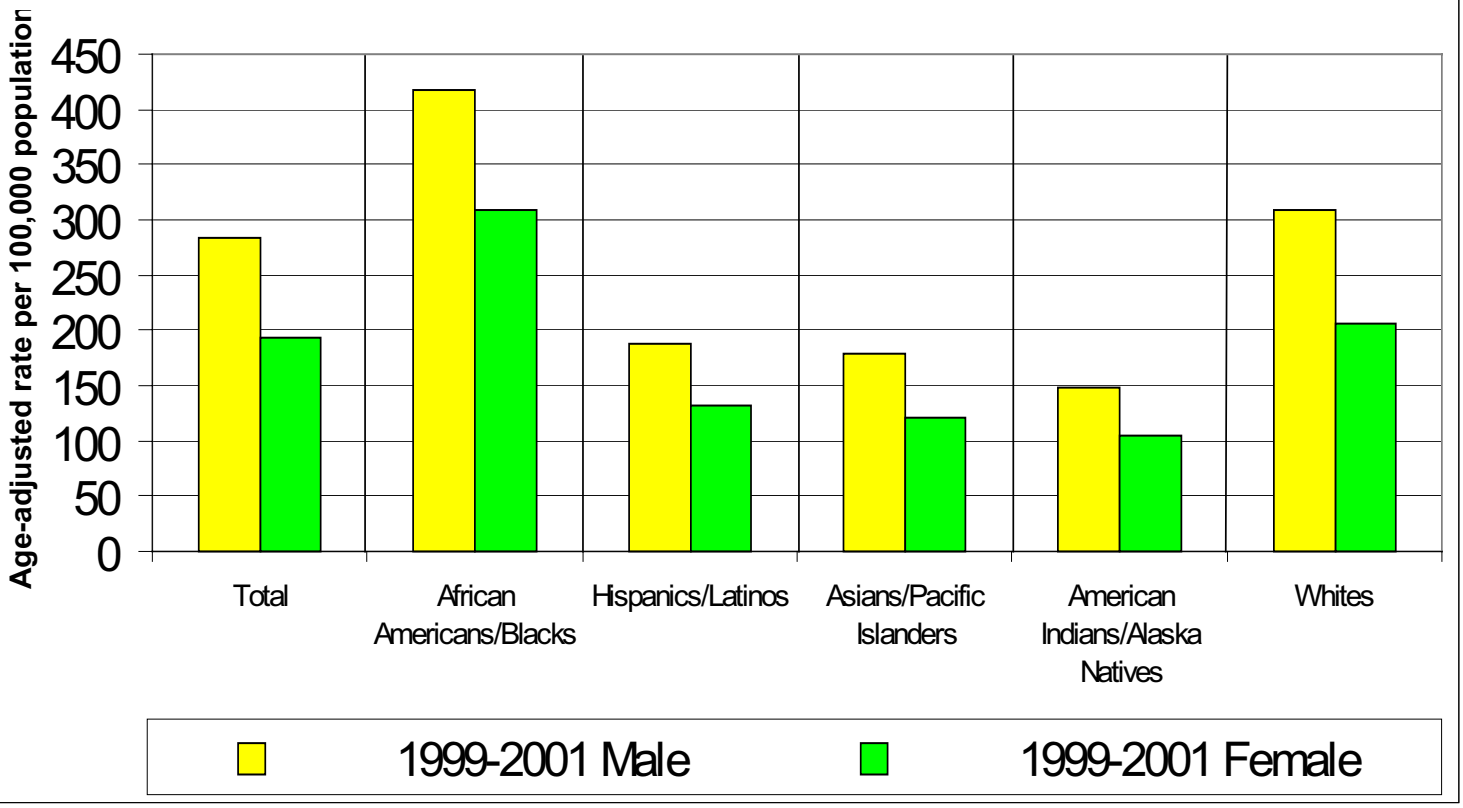


Table 1.6b Heart Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	283.0	194.1	1.46
African Americans/Blacks	417.4	308.4	1.35
Hispanics/Latinos	188.5	131.3	1.44
Asians/Pacific Islanders	178.8	120.3	1.49
American Indians/Alaska Natives	147.9	104.9	1.41
Whites	308.9	205.3	1.50

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 1.6b
Heart Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Malignant Neoplasms

The second leading cause of death for both males and females in California is malignant neoplasms (cancers).

Overall gender disparity between 1990-1998 shows that male death rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.28 to 1.39 (Table 2, Figure 2). During this time period, the rate of decline in death rates was greater for males (-16%) than for females (-14%). For 1999-2001, male death rates were from 1.35 to 1.39 times greater than female death rates. The decline in death rates was -5% for males and -2% for females during this time period.

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in the cancer death rate to no more than 130.0 per 100,000 population, which was achieved for both males and females in California by 1998. The HP2010 objective targets reductions in cancer deaths to a rate of no more than 159.9 per 100,000 population, which is being achieved for females (all race/ethnic populations combined) but not for males as of 2001.

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1). Male rates exceeded female rates by factors ranging from 1.46 to 1.63 between 1990-1998. The HP2000 special population objective established for African Americans/Blacks (175.0) was achieved for females but not for males. For the 1999-2001 time period, death rates for males were from 1.50 to 1.60 times higher than females. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 2.2, Figure 2.2). Male death rates ranged from 1.26 to 1.39 times greater than female death rates between 1990-1998. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females. For 1999-2001, the male death rates were from 1.33 to 1.35 times greater than females. The HP2010 objective is being achieved for both males and females.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 2.3, Figure 2.3). Death rates for males were from 1.37 to 1.57 times greater than those for females. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females. For the 1999-2001 period, male death rates were from 1.38 to 1.47 times greater than females. The HP2010 objective is being achieved for both males and females.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 2.4, Figure 2.4). Death rates for females exceeded rates for males from 1990-1992 and in 1994, but in all other years to 1998 male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.20 to 1.32. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females. For 1999-2001, death rates for males were from 1.31 to 1.63 times higher than for females. The HP2010 objective is being achieved for both males and females.

► **Whites** (Table 2.5, Figure 2.5). Death rates for males were from 1.24 to 1.30 times higher than female death rates between 1990-1998. The HP2000 objective was achieved for females, but not for males. Between 1999-2001, male death rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.33 to 1.38. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

Gender disparities by time period shows that the average malignant neoplasm death rate for males was 1.30 times greater than the female rate for 1990-1998 (Table 2.6a, Figure 2.6a), and 1.36 times greater for the period 1999-2001(Table 2.6b, Figure 2.6b). The average malignant neoplasm death rates for African American/Black were significantly higher than all other racial and ethnic populations for both males and females during both time periods. Greater gender disparity was seen for African Americans/Blacks during both time periods (1.52 and 1.55, respectively), followed by Asians/Pacific Islanders (1.44 and 1.43, respectively).

For more information on malignant neoplasms (cancers), please visit the following Web sites:

CDHS Cancer Control Branch
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/cdic/default.htm#ccb

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

CDC Cancer Prevention and Control Program
http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/index.htm

National Cancer Institute
http://www.nci.nih.gov/

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume1/03Cancer.htm

American Cancer Society
http://www.cancer.org/docroot/home/index.asp

Table 2. Malignant Neoplasm Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	25,314	23,576	147.0	110.1	1.34
1991	25,683	24,313	145.0	110.5	1.31
1992	25,659	24,241	140.3	106.6	1.32
1993	26,022	24,728	139.2	106.2	1.31
1994	26,102	25,143	137.0	106.2	1.29
1995	26,364	24,852	134.9	102.8	1.31
1996	25,930	24,974	128.6	100.8	1.28
1997	26,571	25,247	127.9	99.0	1.29
1998	26,287	24,899	123.8	95.2	1.30
1999	27,063	25,814	216.0	155.4	1.39
2000	26,755	26,246	207.9	154.3	1.35
2001	27,254	26,555	205.3	152.4	1.35

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 2
Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
Total Population, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

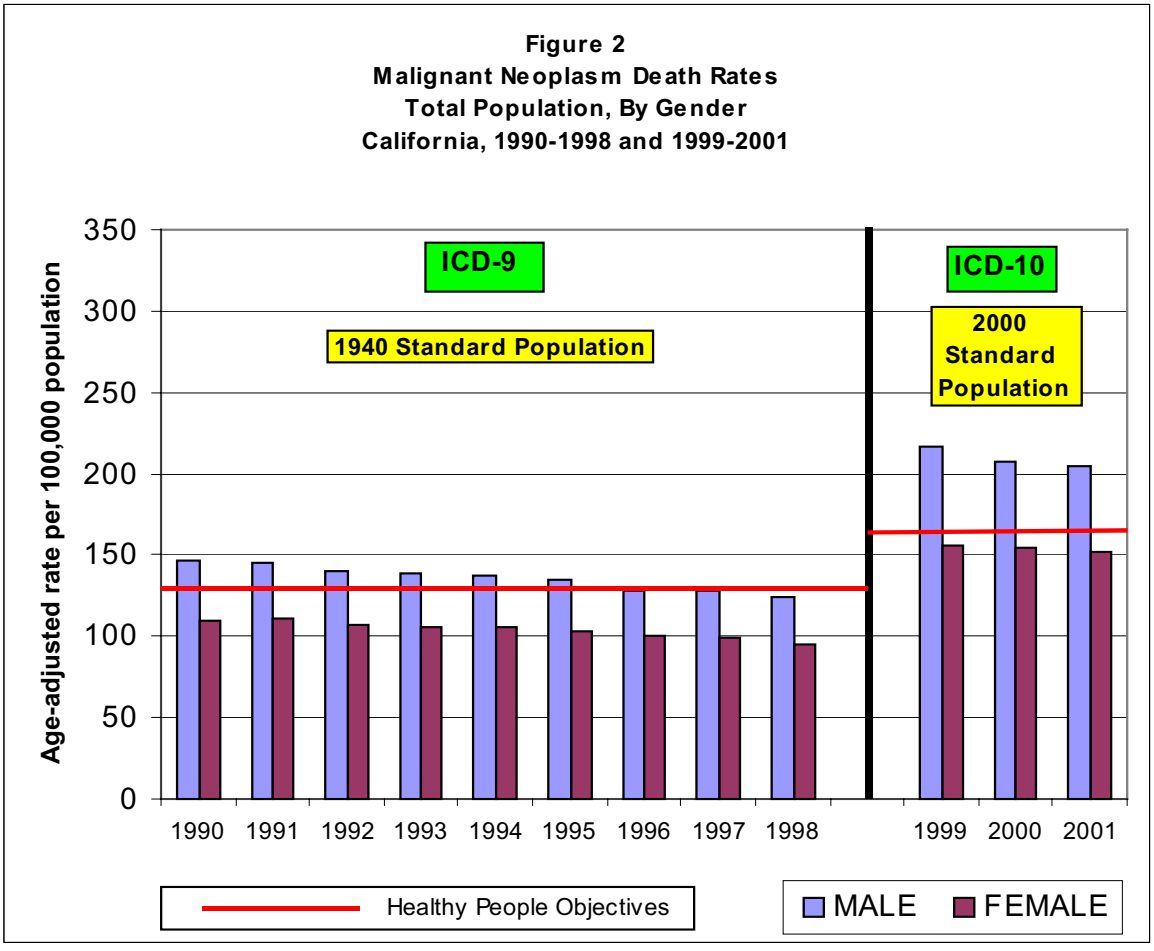


Table 2.1 Malignant Neoplasm Deaths and Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	1,965	1,657	226.3	144.8	1.56
1991	2,021	1,705	227.1	145.0	1.57
1992	2,015	1,715	220.6	140.7	1.57
1993	2,062	1,681	219.9	134.5	1.63
1994	1,959	1,750	205.8	138.6	1.48
1995	1,996	1,758	204.7	137.3	1.49
1996	2,018	1,790	200.6	134.5	1.49
1997	2,057	1,847	195.7	132.9	1.47
1998	1,977	1,806	184.4	126.0	1.46
1999	2,066	1,869	323.8	201.8	1.60
2000	2,005	1,895	301.3	200.7	1.50
2001	2,119	1,943	313.8	201.8	1.56

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 2.1
Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

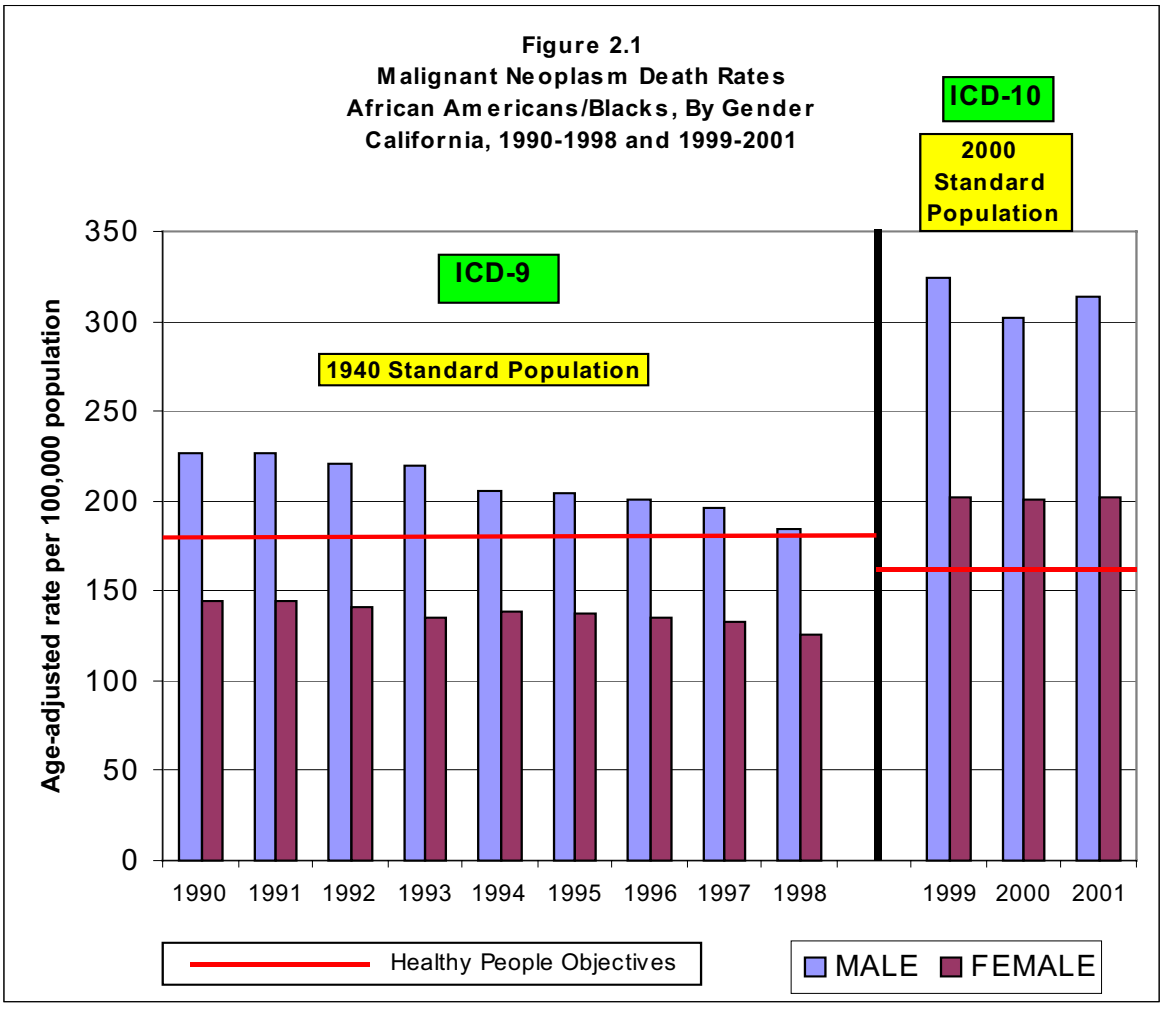


Table 2.2 Malignant Neoplasm Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	1,947	1,862	90.0	68.2	1.32
1991	2,079	1,922	90.0	66.8	1.35
1992	2,188	2,083	89.6	68.9	1.30
1993	2,249	2,121	87.7	66.8	1.31
1994	2,273	2,073	84.6	62.6	1.35
1995	2,449	2,191	86.7	62.3	1.39
1996	2,470	2,382	82.8	65.6	1.26
1997	2,679	2,512	83.2	65.6	1.27
1998	2,796	2,497	83.9	62.3	1.35
1999	2,885	2,769	138.7	103.1	1.35
2000	2,943	2,856	135.1	101.3	1.33
2001	3,152	3,064	137.2	102.9	1.33

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

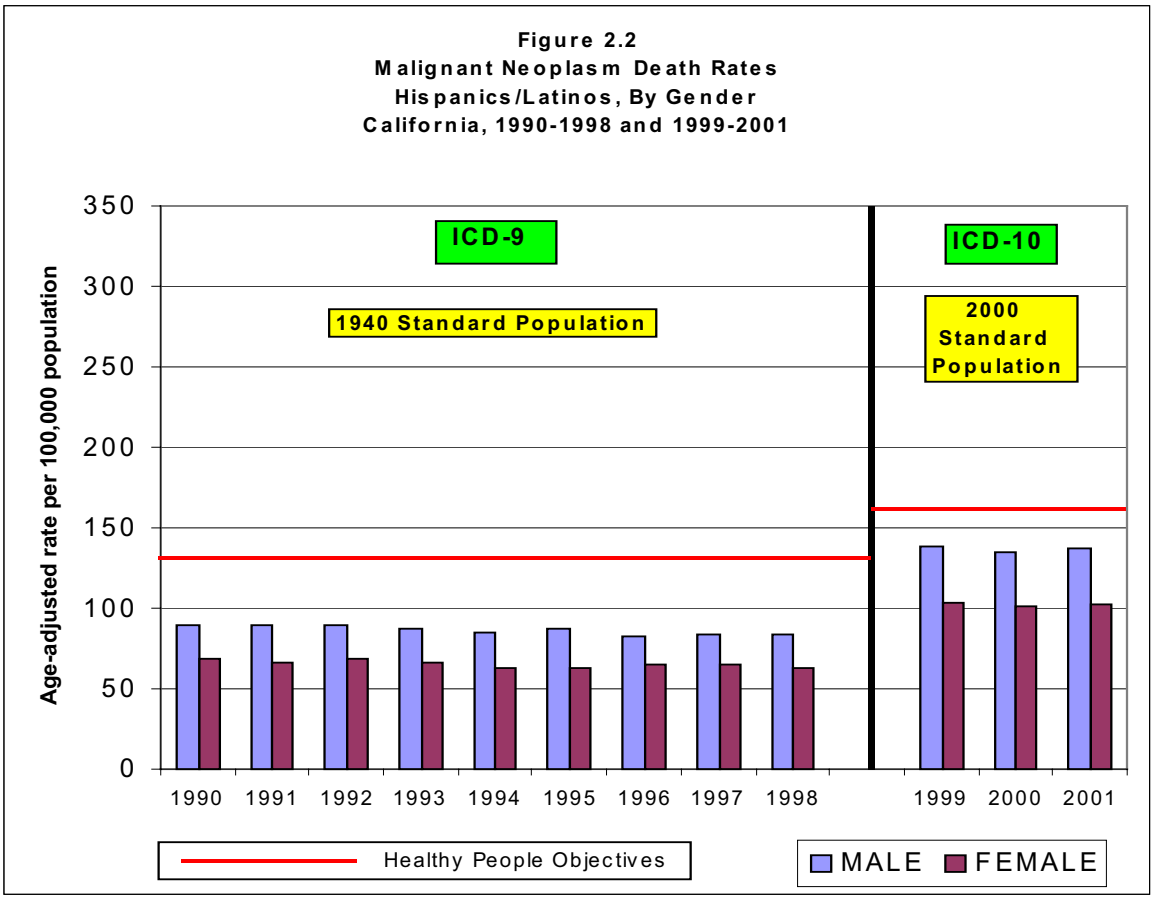


Table 2.3 Malignant Neoplasm Deaths and Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	1,325	983	105.7	67.2	1.57
1991	1,369	1,173	101.7	74.0	1.37
1992	1,488	1,171	104.2	69.1	1.51
1993	1,636	1,323	107.4	73.1	1.47
1994	1,678	1,383	105.1	71.9	1.46
1995	1,672	1,434	98.2	70.5	1.39
1996	1,794	1,471	99.3	67.9	1.46
1997	1,814	1,610	95.0	69.1	1.37
1998	1,953	1,628	96.8	67.3	1.44
1999	2,039	1,771	159.0	110.4	1.44
2000	2,137	1,816	158.5	107.6	1.47
2001	2,168	1,989	153.0	111.2	1.38

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 2.3
Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

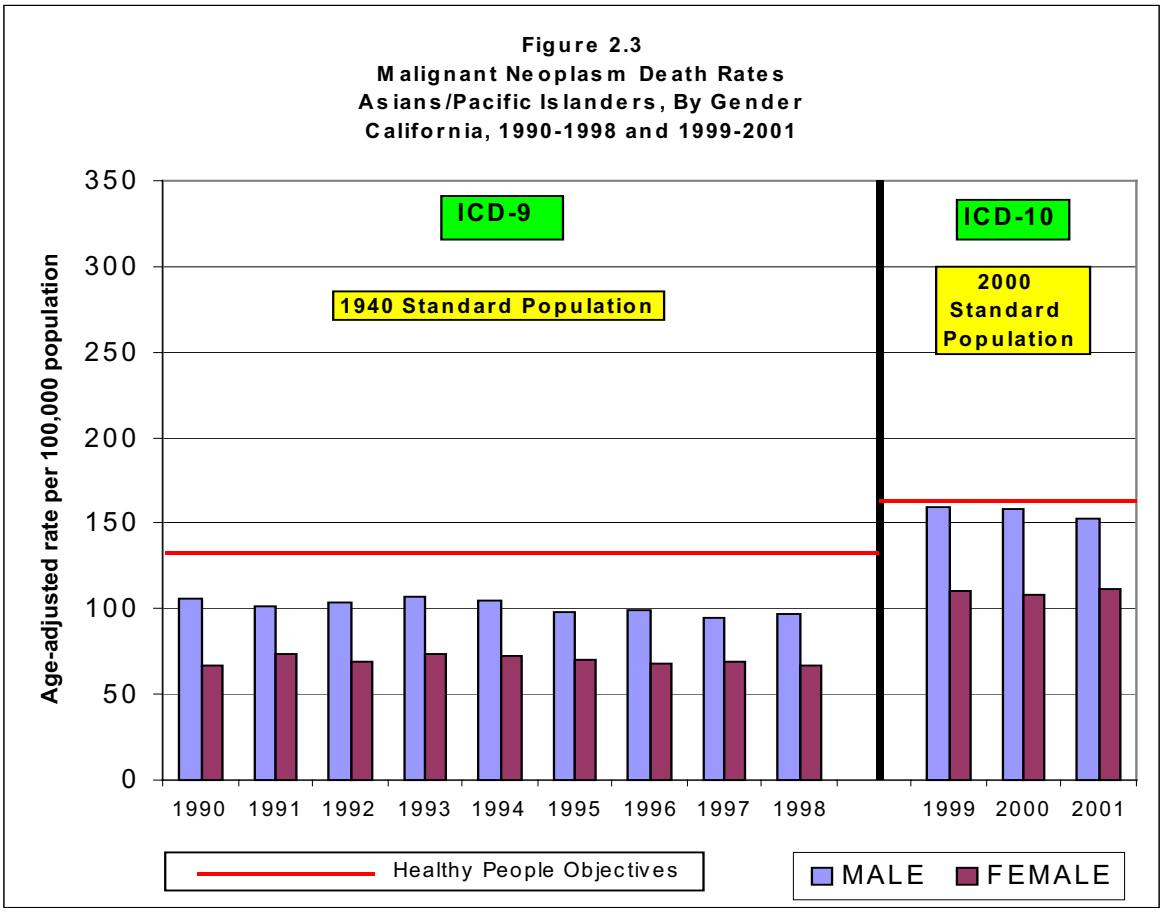


Table 2.4 Malignant Neoplasm Deaths and Death Rates American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	30	52	39.1	53.4	0.73
1991	44	57	55.4	56.7	0.98
1992	46	62	54.7	59.2	0.92
1993	57	45	62.6	38.7	1.62
1994	48	67	52.6	54.5	0.97
1995	51	50	51.4	40.1	1.28
1996	69	60	67.0	51.6	1.30
1997	81	73	77.8	58.8	1.32
1998	75	74	66.7	55.4	1.20
1999	88	69	120.7	74.2	1.63
2000	95	96	125.3	95.6	1.31
2001	91	82	113.0	82.2	1.37

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 2.4
Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

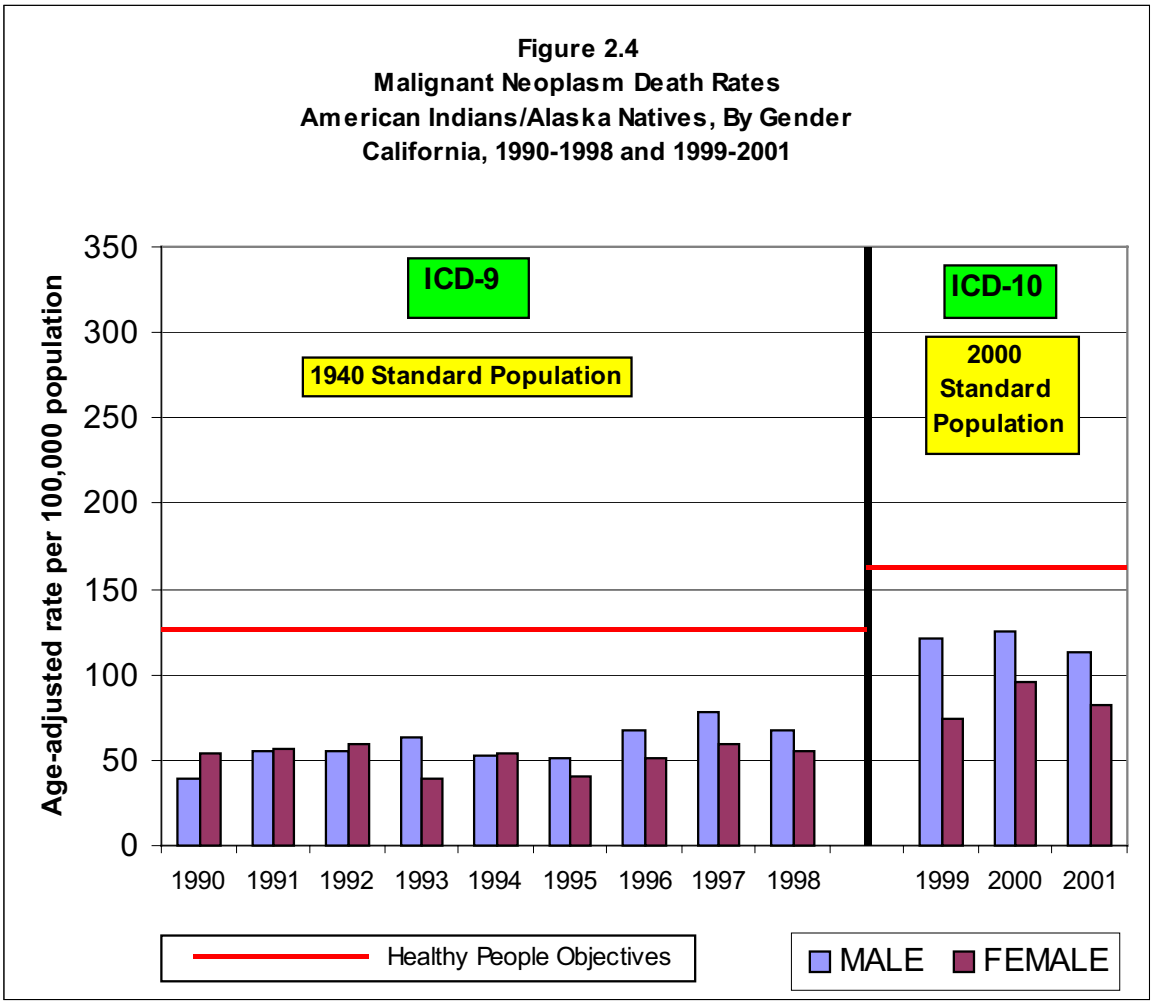


Table 2.5 Malignant Neoplasm Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	20,047	19,022	156.6	120.1	1.30
1991	20,170	19,456	154.3	120.6	1.28
1992	19,922	19,210	148.4	115.6	1.28
1993	20,018	19,558	147.6	116.5	1.27
1994	20,144	19,870	146.8	117.4	1.25
1995	20,196	19,419	145.2	113.2	1.28
1996	19,579	19,271	137.3	110.5	1.24
1997	19,940	19,205	137.2	108.3	1.27
1998	19,486	18,894	132.7	104.3	1.27
1999	19,985	19,336	233.8	169.2	1.38
2000	19,575	19,583	224.9	169.0	1.33
2001	19,724	19,477	221.6	165.7	1.34

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

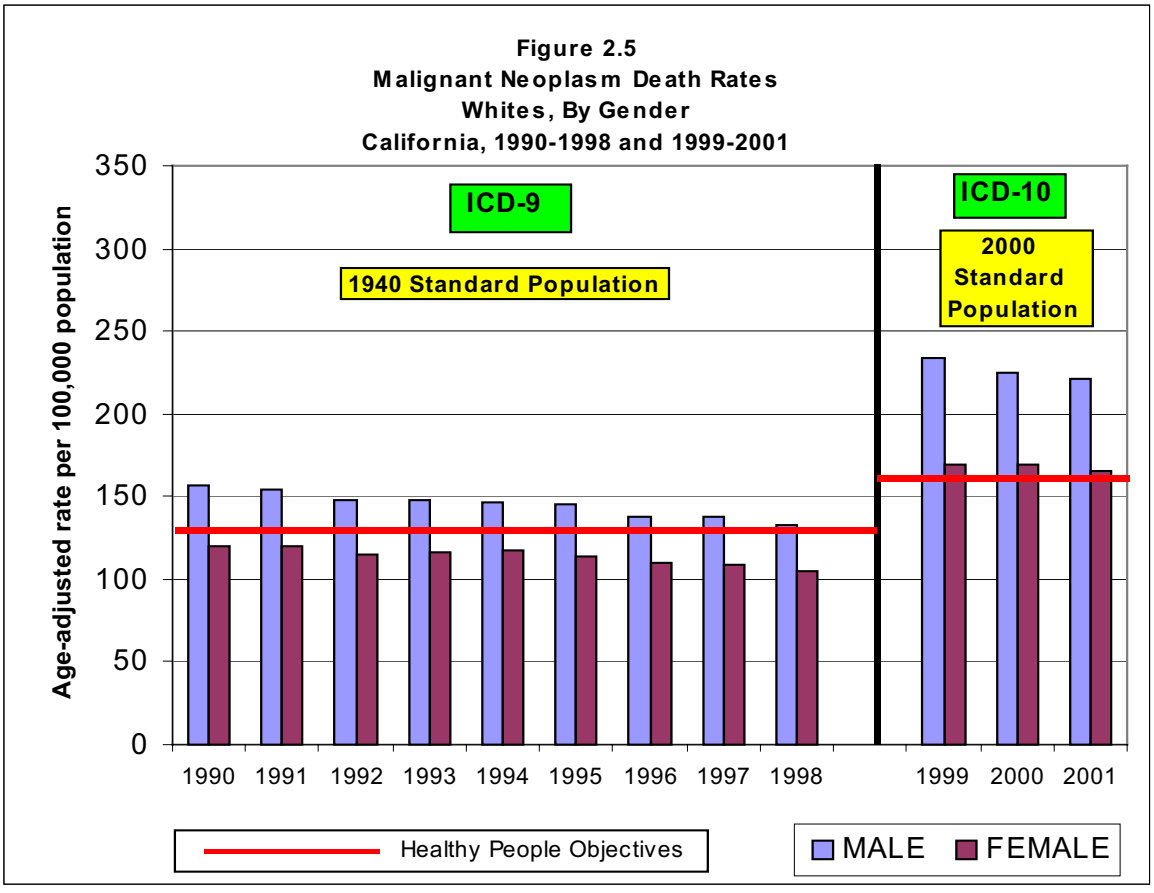


Table 2.6a Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	135.5	103.9	1.30
African Americans/Blacks	208.5	136.8	1.52
Hispanics/Latinos	86.1	65.3	1.32
Asians/Pacific Islanders	100.8	69.8	1.44
American Indians/Alaska Natives	59.3	52.0	1.14
Whites	145.0	113.9	1.27

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 2.6a
Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

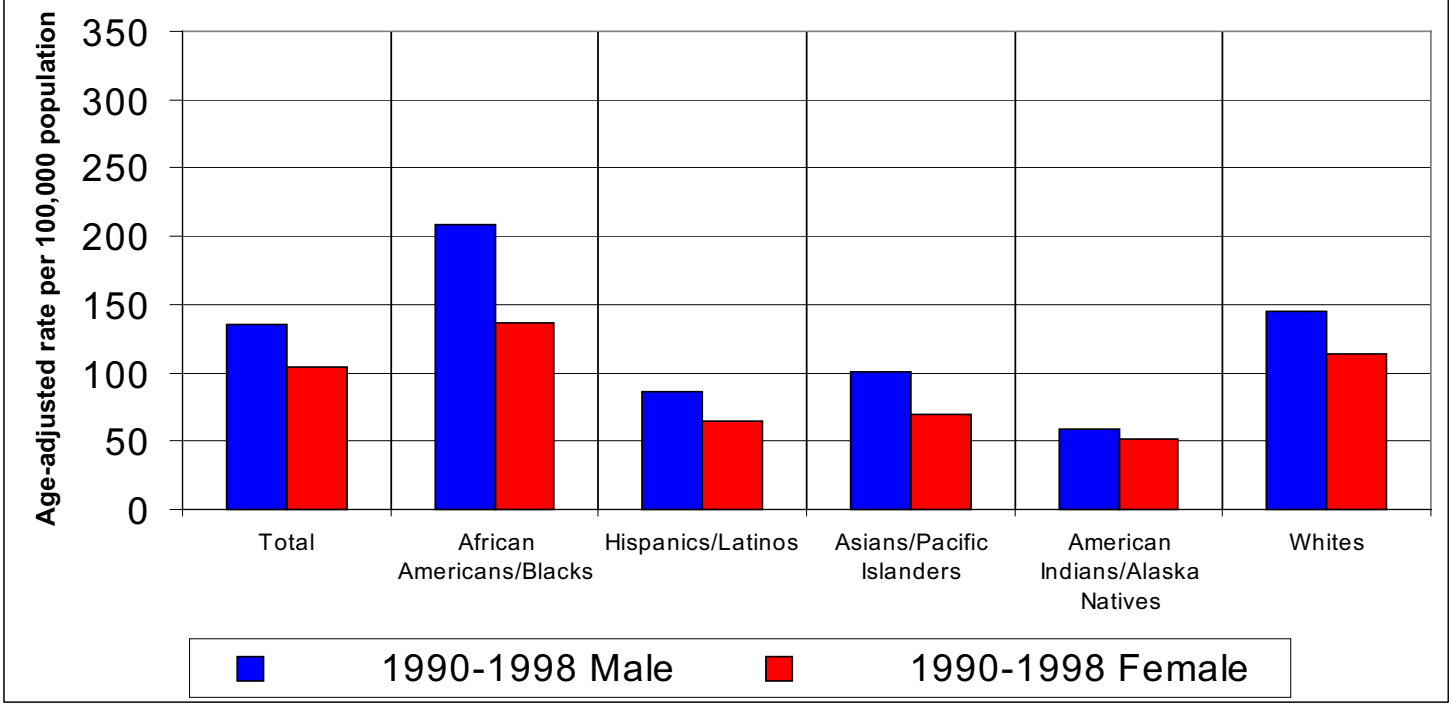
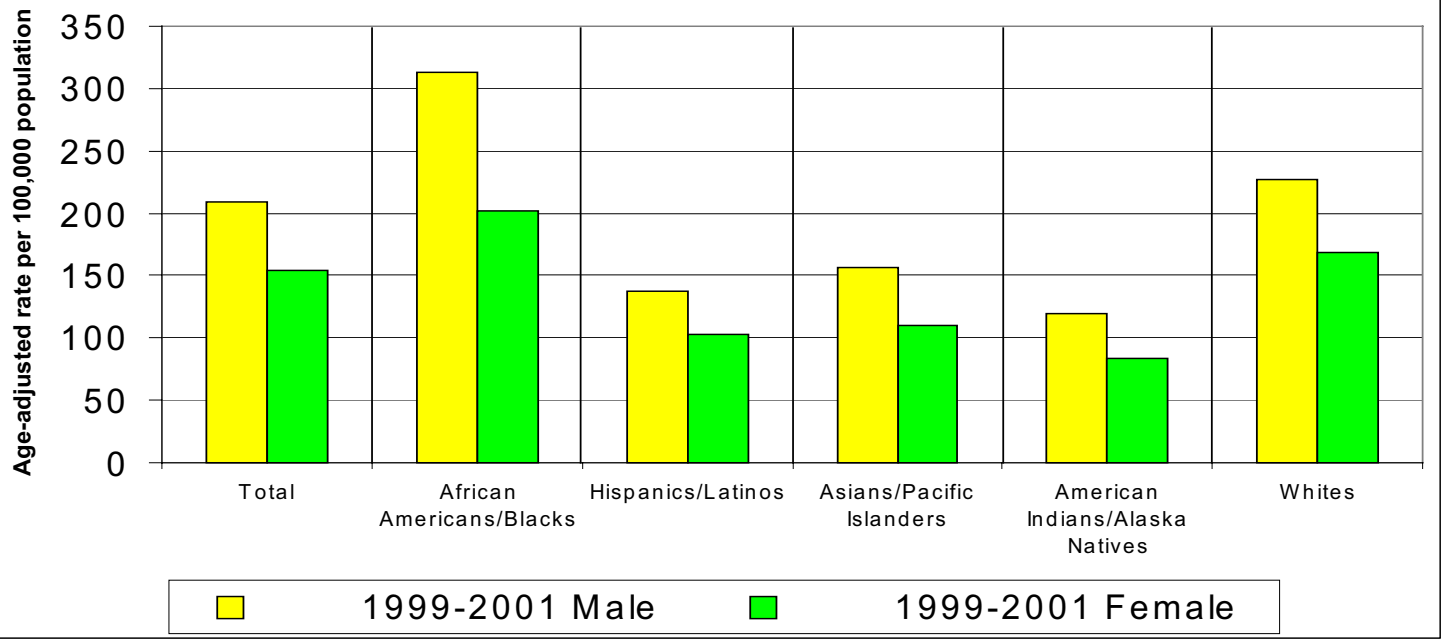


Table 2.6b Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	209.6	154.0	1.36
African Americans/Blacks	312.8	201.4	1.55
Hispanics/Latinos	137.0	102.4	1.34
Asians/Pacific Islanders	156.8	109.7	1.43
American Indians/Alaska Natives	119.4	84.2	1.42
Whites	226.7	167.9	1.35

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 2.6b
Malignant Neoplasm Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Cerebrovascular Disease

The third leading cause of death among both males and females in California is cerebrovascular disease (stroke).

Gender disparity regardless of race/ethnicity indicates that male death rates were from 1.11 to 1.16 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998, and from only 1.04 to 1.05 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 3, Figure 3). Between 1990 and 1998 the rate of decline was greater for females (-16%) than for males (-14%), but between 1999 and 2001 the rates of decline were similar for both males and females (-6%).

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in the stroke death rate to 20.0 per 100,000 population, which was not achieved for either males or females (all race/ethnic groups combined). The HP2010 objective targets reductions to a level of 48.0 deaths per 100,000 population, and is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 3.1, Figure 3.1). Males experienced death rates that were from 1.10 to 1.26 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998, and from 1.05 to 1.09 times greater for 1999-2001. In 2001, the first instance where the female death rate was higher than the male was observed (88.6 versus 87.5). The HP2000 special population objective (27.0) was not achieved for either males or females, and the HP2010 objective is also not being achieved for either gender.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 3.2, Figure 3.2). Males had death rates that were 1.08 to 1.31 times greater than those for females during 1990-1998, and from 1.17 to 1.19 times greater for 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was achieved for females, but not for males. However, the HP2010 objective is being achieved for both males and females.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 3.3, Figure 3.3). Death rates were consistently greater for males than females by factors ranging from 1.13 to 1.43 between 1990-1998, and from 1.09 to 1.19 for 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was not achieved for either males or females, and the HP2010 objective is also not being achieved for either gender.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 3.4, Figure 3.4). Rates based on small numbers of events are considered unreliable and were not analyzed. Reliable rates for both males and females show that males had higher rates by factors ranging from 1.37 to 2.35 (1995-1997) and by 1.26 (2000). The HP2000 objective was achieved for females, but progress toward achieving this objective for males was uncertain. The HP2010 objective, however, is being achieved for both males and females.

► **Whites** (Table 3.5, Figure 3.5). Male rates ranged from 1.09 to 1.15 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998, and from only 1.02 to 1.04 times greater for 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was not achieved for either males or females, and the HP2010 objective is also not being achieved for either gender.

Gender disparities in average cerebrovascular disease death rates were greater for males than females across both time periods: 1.14 times greater for 1990-1998 2001 (Table 3.6a, Figure 3.6a), and 1.05 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 3.6b, Figure 3.6b). Average death rates for African Americans/Blacks were significantly higher for both males and females in both time periods. Greater gender disparity during 1990-1998 was seen for Asians/ Pacific Islanders (1.28), and for Hispanics/Latinos (1.18) during 1999-2001. The 1999-2001 three-year average death rate for American Indian/Alaska Native females was observed to be slightly higher than that for males by a factor of 1.05.

For more information on cerebrovascular disease (stroke), please visit the following Web sites:

CDHS Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program
http://www.calheart.org/chdsp

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

CDC Cardiovascular Health Program
http://www.cdc.gov/cvh/

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
http://www.ninds.nih.gov/

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume1/12Heart.htm

American Stroke Association
http://www.strokeassociation.org/

Table 3. Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	6,028	9,431	30.4	27.5	1.11
1991	6,161	9,186	30.1	26.1	1.15
1992	6,019	9,091	28.4	25.1	1.13
1993	6,132	9,063	28.3	24.6	1.15
1994	6,282	9,421	27.9	24.4	1.14
1995	6,551	9,625	28.7	24.7	1.16
1996	6,593	9,887	27.8	24.4	1.14
1997	6,706	9,943	27.3	24.0	1.14
1998	6,556	9,829	26.0	23.2	1.12
1999	7,264	10,815	64.7	61.5	1.05
2000	7,265	10,825	62.2	59.8	1.04
2001	7,295	10,783	60.7	57.9	1.05

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Total Population, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

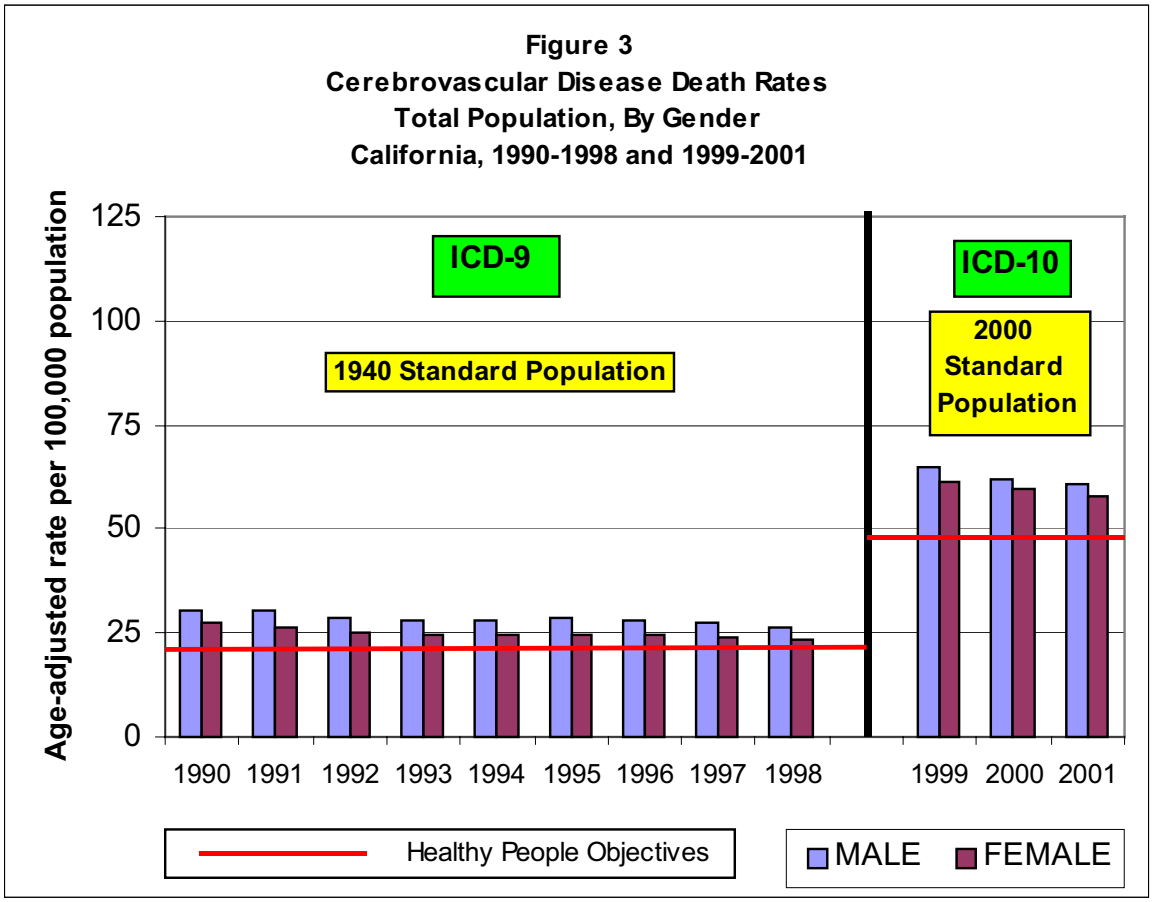


Table 3.1 Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths and Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	496	668	55.0	47.3	1.16
1991	504	670	53.8	46.1	1.17
1992	502	648	52.5	43.3	1.21
1993	503	694	51.8	46.0	1.13
1994	520	718	52.3	45.9	1.14
1995	543	704	53.1	45.0	1.18
1996	546	673	51.1	40.4	1.26
1997	509	731	45.5	41.2	1.10
1998	490	688	42.8	37.8	1.13
1999	599	810	102.3	93.9	1.09
2000	563	788	93.2	88.8	1.05
2001	547	794	87.5	88.6	0.99

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

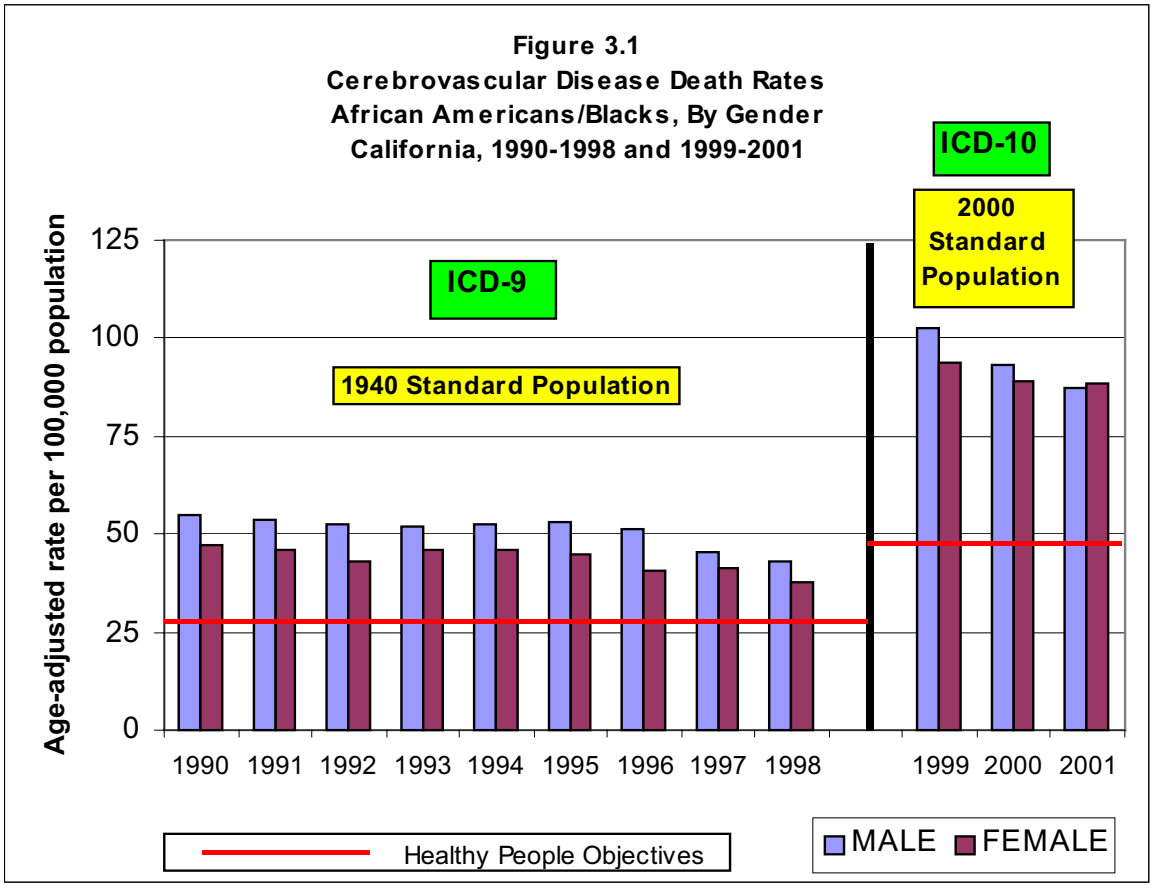


Table 3.2 Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	520	671	23.3	21.5	1.08
1991	644	693	27.2	20.7	1.31
1992	566	712	22.3	20.5	1.09
1993	613	712	22.9	19.3	1.19
1994	634	684	22.3	17.3	1.29
1995	683	770	22.5	18.6	1.21
1996	744	844	23.2	19.0	1.22
1997	774	872	22.9	19.2	1.19
1998	777	908	22.1	18.2	1.21
1999	851	957	46.8	39.8	1.18
2000	927	1,008	48.0	40.3	1.19
2001	960	1078	47.8	40.9	1.17

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3.2
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

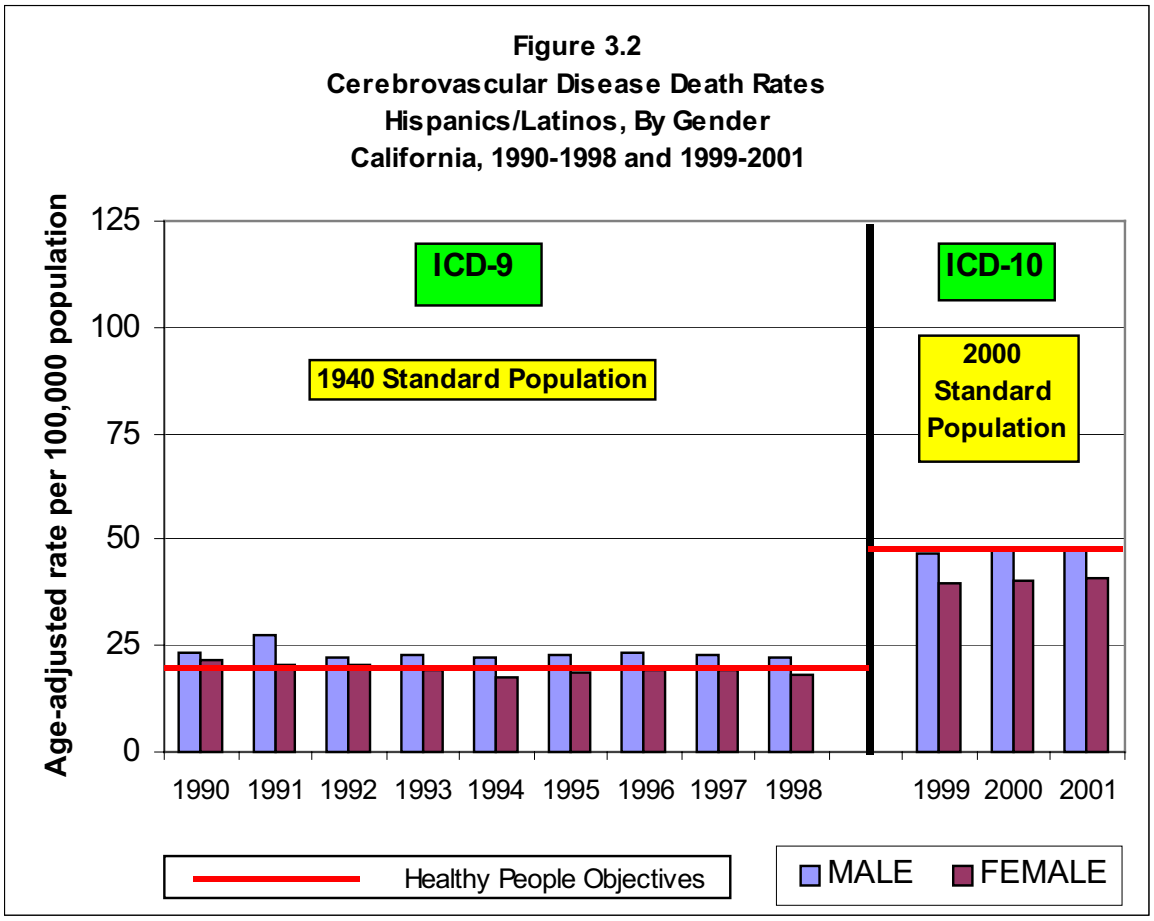


Table 3.3 Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	388	428	29.4	26.1	1.13
1991	486	476	34.0	26.5	1.28
1992	447	466	28.8	23.8	1.21
1993	516	491	31.0	23.6	1.31
1994	554	560	30.9	24.4	1.27
1995	619	566	32.8	22.9	1.43
1996	614	681	30.6	25.7	1.19
1997	663	660	30.6	23.2	1.32
1998	665	658	29.1	21.3	1.37
1999	734	763	63.7	53.4	1.19
2000	731	844	60.0	55.0	1.09
2001	771	862	59.6	53.1	1.12

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3.3
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

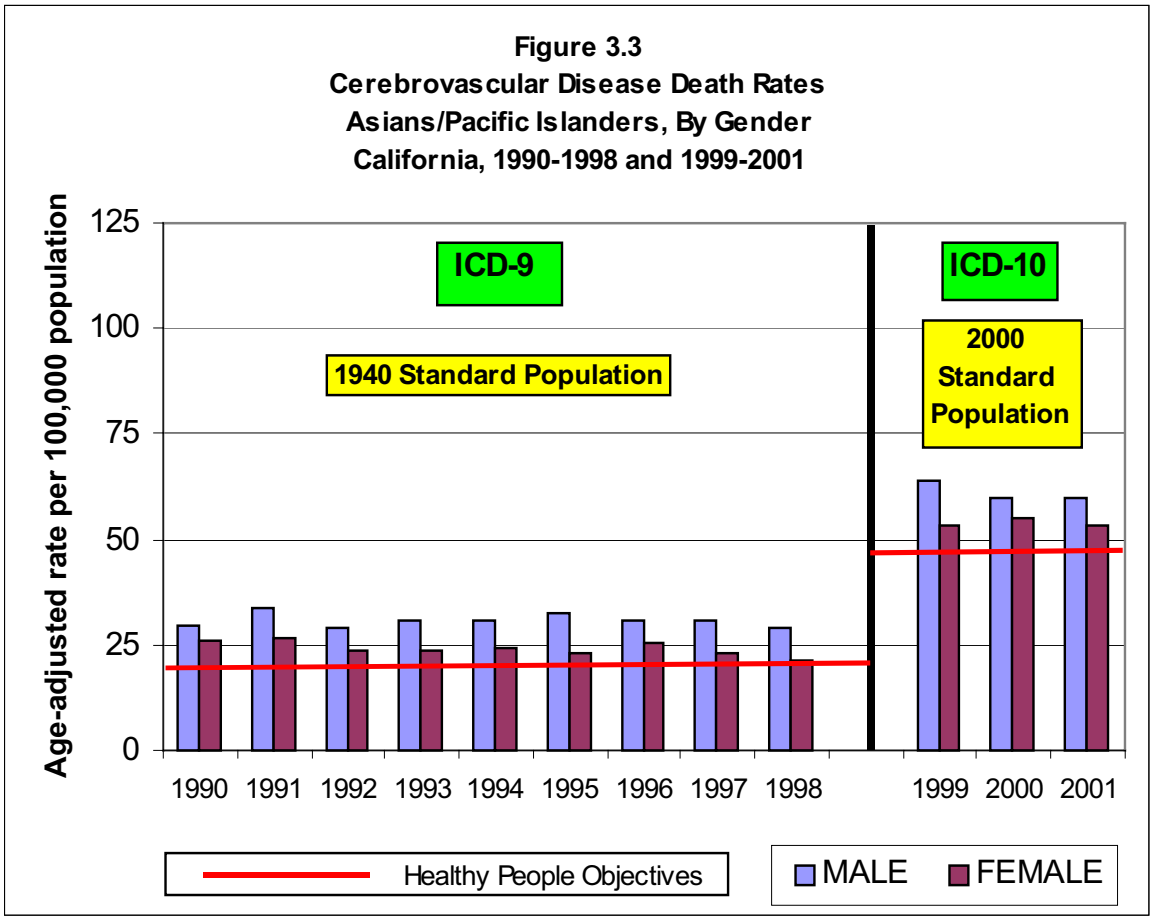


Table 3.4 Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths and Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	10	15	11.8	11.8	1.00
1991	10	20	11.4	18.0	0.63
1992	11	23	12.2	16.1	0.76
1993	12	27	11.9	16.3	0.73
1994	16	22	17.6	14.0	1.26
1995	29	20	28.4	12.1	2.35
1996	25	25	22.6	17.5	1.29
1997	20	23	15.3	11.2	1.37
1998	12	29	10.3	16.5	0.62
1999	22	33	32.4	35.7	0.91
2000	29	31	42.1	33.4	1.26
2001	17	32	22.8	32.9	0.69

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3.4
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

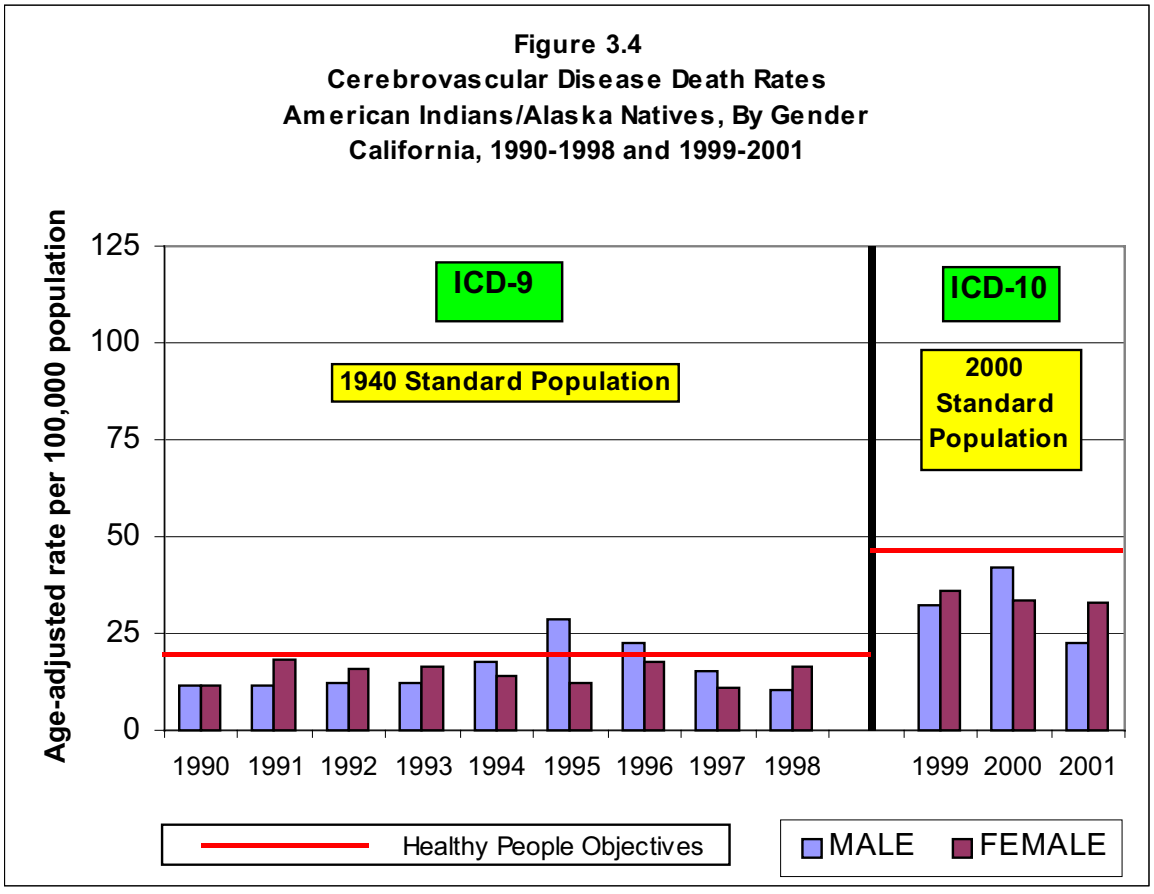


Table 3.5 Cerebrovascular Disease Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	4,614	7,649	29.6	26.7	1.11
1991	4,517	7,327	28.0	24.8	1.13
1992	4,493	7,242	27.3	24.0	1.14
1993	4,488	7,139	26.8	23.4	1.15
1994	4,558	7,437	26.5	23.6	1.12
1995	4,677	7,565	27.1	24.0	1.13
1996	4,664	7,664	26.1	23.5	1.11
1997	4,740	7,657	25.9	23.0	1.13
1998	4,612	7,546	24.7	22.6	1.09
1999	5,058	8,252	65.3	63.2	1.03
2000	5,015	8,154	62.6	61.1	1.02
2001	5,000	8,017	61.1	58.8	1.04

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3.5
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

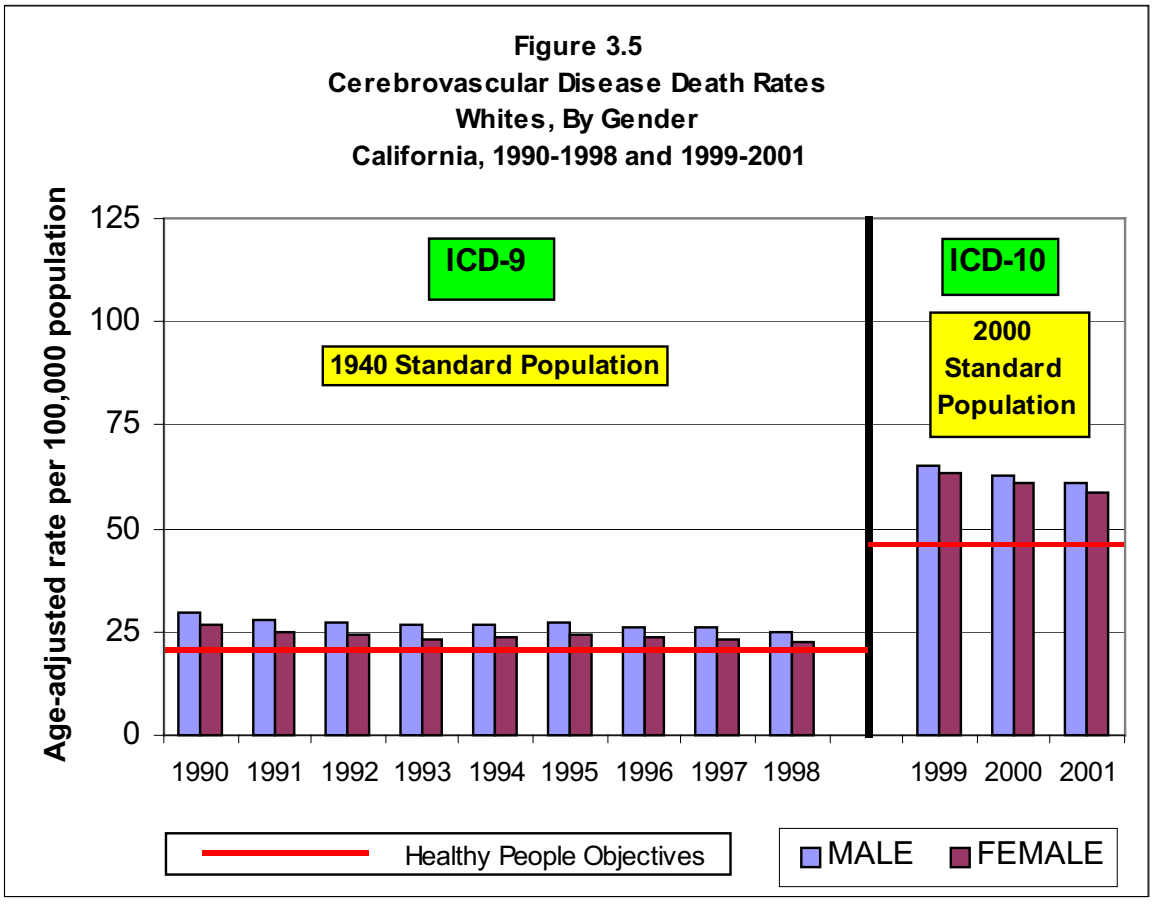


Table 3.6a Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	28.2	24.8	1.14
African Americans/Blacks	50.6	43.5	1.16
Hispanics/Latinos	23.0	19.2	1.20
Asians/Pacific Islanders	30.7	23.9	1.28
American Indians/Alaska Natives	16.0	14.8	1.08
Whites	26.9	23.9	1.13

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3.6a
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

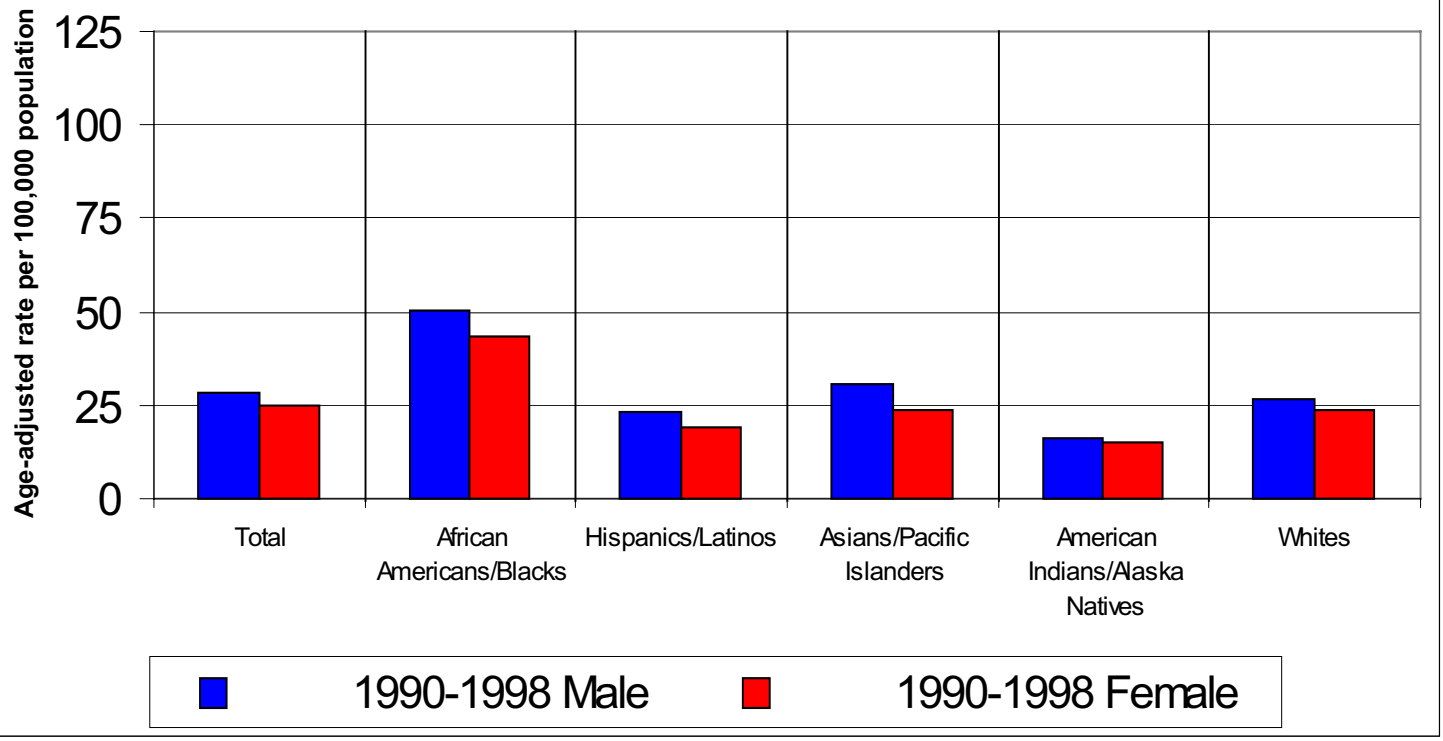
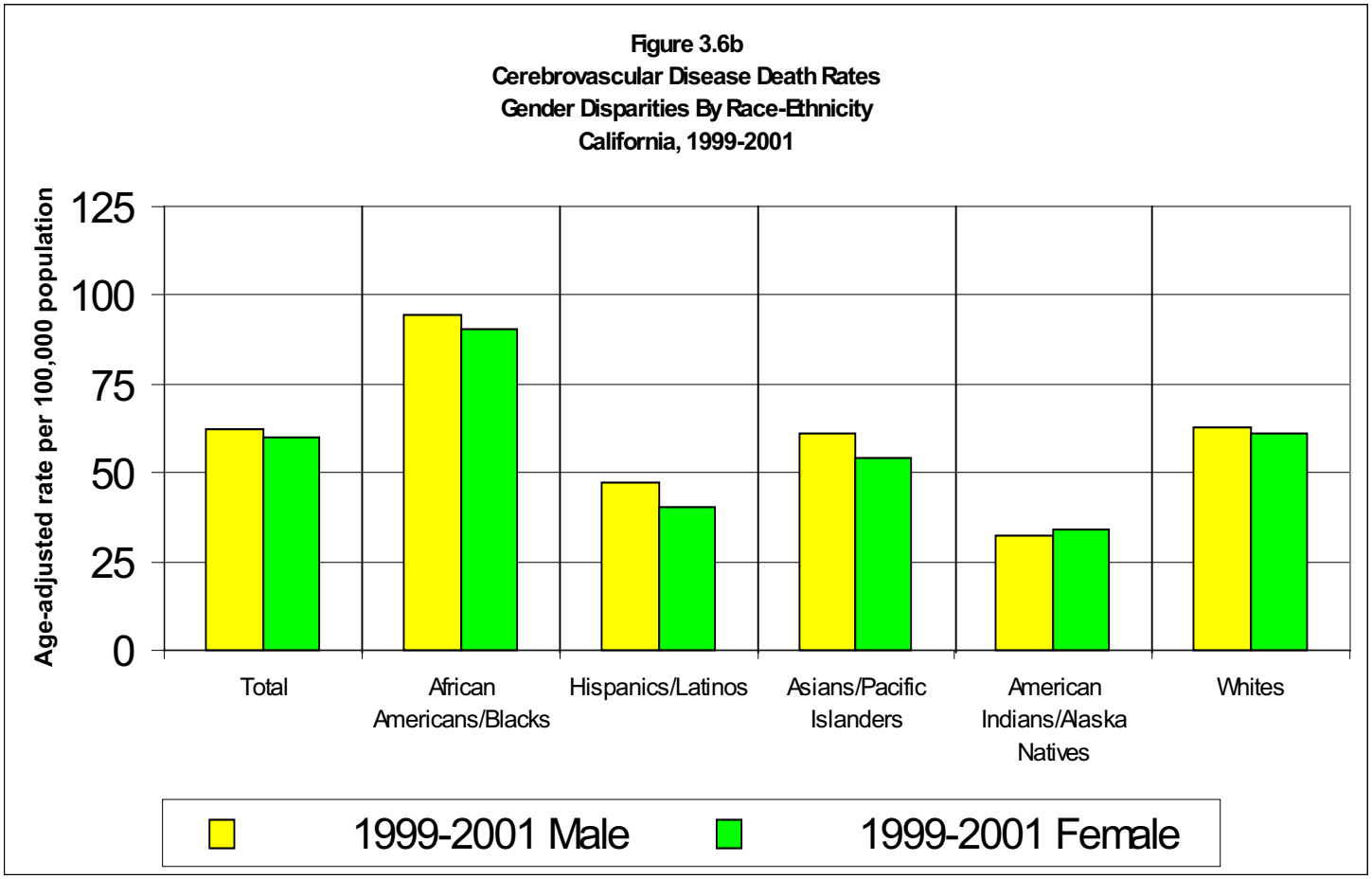


Table 3.6b Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicit
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	62.5	59.7	1.05
African Americans/Blacks	94.2	90.4	1.04
Hispanics/Latinos	47.5	40.4	1.18
Asians/Pacific Islanders	61.0	53.9	1.13
American Indians/Alaska Natives	32.2	34.0	0.95
Whites	62.9	61.0	1.03

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 3.6b
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

The fourth leading cause of death for both males and females in California in 2000 was Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), classified as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in ICD-9.

Gender disparities regardless of race/ethnicity indicate that male COPD death rates were from 1.27 to 1.52 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998, and that male CLRD death rates were from 1.26 to 1.35 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 4, Figure 4). Between 1990 and 1998 the rate of decline was greater for females (-10%) than for males (-9%), but between 1999 and 2001 the rate of decline was greater for males (-10%) than for females (-4%).

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in COPD death rates to no more than 25.0 per 100,000 population, and this was achieved for both males and females (all race/ethnic groups combined). The HP2010 objective targets reductions in CLRD only among persons aged 45 years and over, and therefore does not apply to the leading cause of death data presented here which includes all ages.

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1). Males experienced COPD death rates that were from 1.50 to 2.22 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998. Males had higher CLRD death rates by factors ranging from 1.83 to 1.92 for 1999-2001. The HP2000 COPD objective was achieved for females, but not for males.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 4.2, Figure 4.2). Male COPD death rates were from 1.42 to 2.02 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998, and higher CLRD death rates from 1.54 to 1.68 times greater for 1999-2001. The HP2000 COPD objective was achieved for both males and females.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 4.3, Figure 4.3). Between 1990 and 1998, COPD death rates were consistently greater for males than females by factors ranging from 2.11 to 2.90. For 1999-2001, the CLRD death rates were greater for males by factors ranging from 2.27 to 2.52. The HP2000 COPD objective was achieved for both males and females.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 4.4, Figure 4.4). COPD death rates based on small numbers of events between 1990-1998 are considered unreliable and were not analyzed. Reliable CLRD death rates for both males and females (2000-2001) show that males had higher rates than females by factors of 1.17 and 1.21. Progress toward achieving the HP2000 objective was uncertain due to the small numbers of COPD deaths for males and females.

► **Whites** (Table 4.5, Figure 4.5). Male COPD death rates were from 1.16 to 1.43 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998. Male CLRD

death rates were from 1.17 to 1.27 times greater than female rates for 1999-2001. The HP2000 COPD objective was achieved for females, but not for males.

Summary statistics for 1990-1998 indicate that the average male death rate was 1.37 times greater than that for females (Table 4.6a, Figure 4.6a), and 1.31 times greater during 1999-2001 (Table 4.6b, Figure 4.6b). The average death rates for African Americans/Blacks and for Whites were significantly greater than rates for all other racial and ethnic populations, for males and for females across both time periods. Gender disparity in CLRD/COPD death rates was greatest for Asians/Pacific Islanders during 1990-1998 (2.59), as well as for 1999-2001 (2.38).

For more information on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and chronic lower respiratory disease, please visit the following Web sites:

CDHS Chronic Disease Control Branch
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/cdic/default.htm#cdcb

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume2/24Respiratory.htm

Table 4. COPD/CLRD Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	5,078	4,565	26.5	17.4	1.52
1991	4,939	4,761	25.0	17.7	1.41
1992	5,141	4,897	25.3	17.3	1.46
1993	5,325	5,299	25.5	18.4	1.39
1994	5,456	5,560	25.6	18.6	1.38
1995	5,290	5,475	24.1	18.0	1.34
1996	5,514	5,857	24.1	18.7	1.29
1997	5,656	6,080	24.0	18.6	1.29
1998	5,881	6,379	24.2	19.1	1.27
1999	6,285	6,901	54.4	40.6	1.34
2000	6,110	6,641	51.3	38.1	1.35
2001	6,062	6,994	49.2	39.1	1.26

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

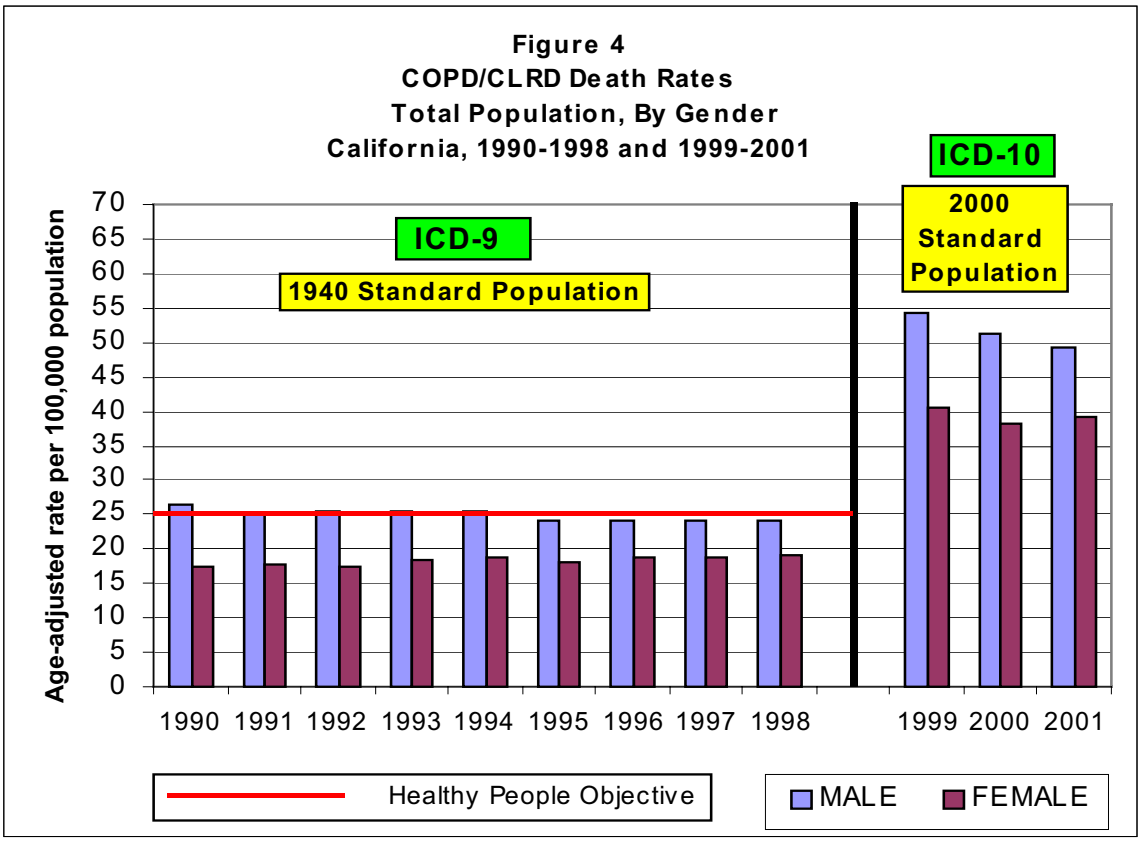


Table 4.1 COPD/CLRD Deaths and Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	290	178	32.4	14.6	2.22
1991	282	190	30.6	15.6	1.96
1992	283	196	30.0	15.5	1.94
1993	272	199	28.1	15.6	1.80
1994	289	229	29.1	16.9	1.72
1995	293	211	28.9	15.2	1.90
1996	300	285	29.2	19.5	1.50
1997	317	290	28.9	19.0	1.52
1998	376	275	33.8	17.7	1.91
1999	406	322	69.2	36.0	1.92
2000	354	269	56.2	29.3	1.92
2001	362	292	57.5	31.4	1.83

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

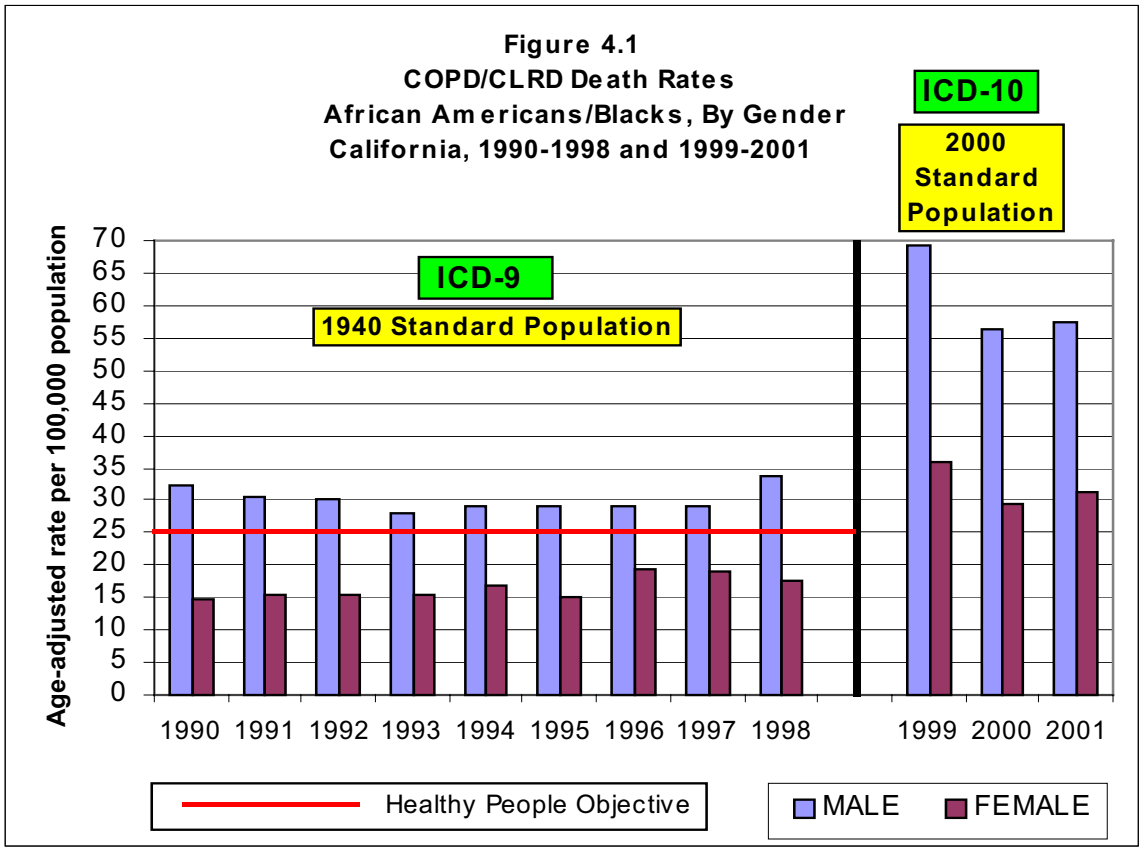


Table 4.2 COPD/CLRD Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	258	175	11.5	5.7	2.02
1991	261	195	11.2	5.9	1.90
1992	220	216	9.1	5.9	1.54
1993	302	246	11.0	6.4	1.72
1994	268	239	9.7	6.0	1.62
1995	257	242	8.8	6.2	1.42
1996	277	253	8.7	5.7	1.53
1997	365	259	10.4	5.3	1.96
1998	392	282	10.9	5.7	1.91
1999	391	341	24.4	14.5	1.68
2000	358	318	20.5	13.0	1.58
2001	397	383	22.6	14.7	1.54

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 4.2
COPD/CLRD Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

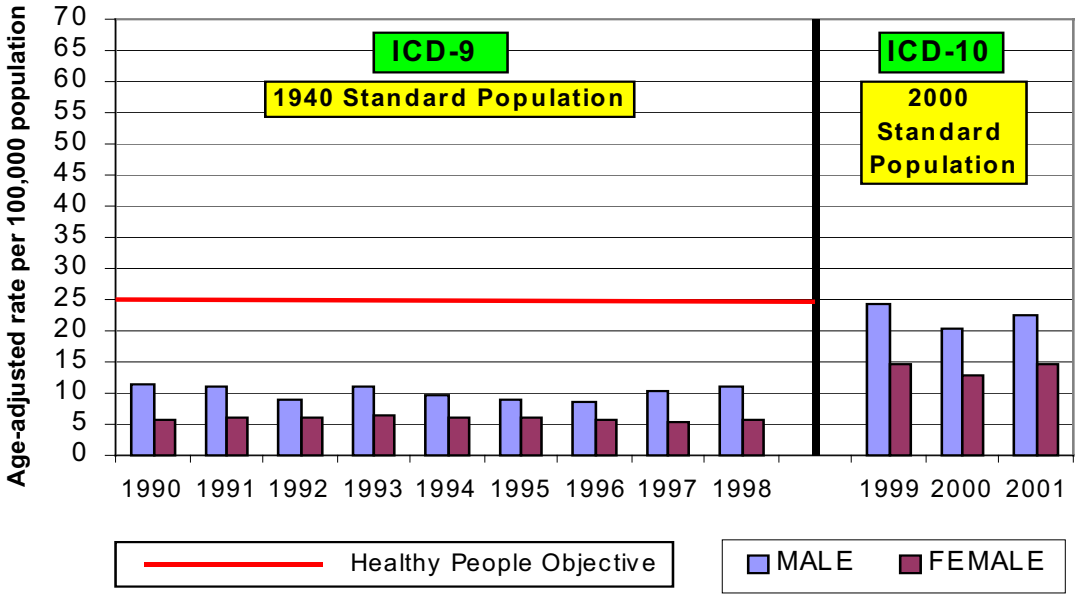


Table 4.3 COPD/CLRD Deaths and Death Rates Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	222	95	16.8	5.8	2.90
1991	228	107	15.7	6.3	2.49
1992	233	105	15.3	5.4	2.83
1993	250	110	15.1	5.3	2.85
1994	272	142	15.7	6.3	2.49
1995	288	145	14.8	6.0	2.47
1996	331	148	16.7	5.8	2.88
1997	341	206	15.0	7.1	2.11
1998	321	162	13.3	5.2	2.56
1999	373	201	33.0	13.9	2.37
2000	380	213	32.0	14.1	2.27
2001	402	207	32.2	12.8	2.52

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 4.3
COPD/CLRD Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

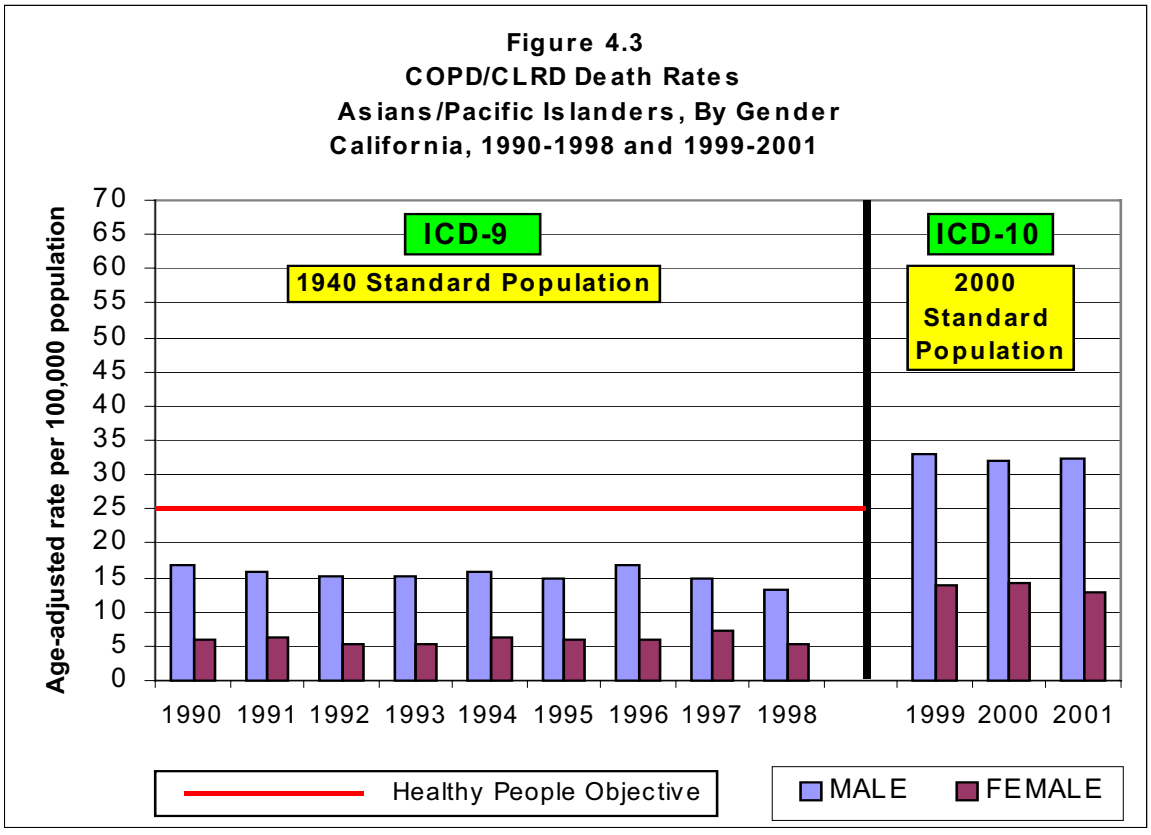


Table 4.4 COPD/CLRD Deaths and Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	8	7	11.3	6.2	1.82
1991	18	3	22.0	3.3	6.67
1992	9	4	10.2	3.3	3.09
1993	12	13	12.4	11.8	1.05
1994	10	11	10.1	8.4	1.20
1995	20	13	20.2	11.1	1.82
1996	17	16	14.2	12.3	1.15
1997	11	11	9.6	8.8	1.09
1998	17	17	13.1	11.4	1.15
1999	18	23	28.2	26.4	1.07
2000	24	25	31.0	26.4	1.17
2001	21	25	31.5	26.1	1.21

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 4.4
COPD/CLRD Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

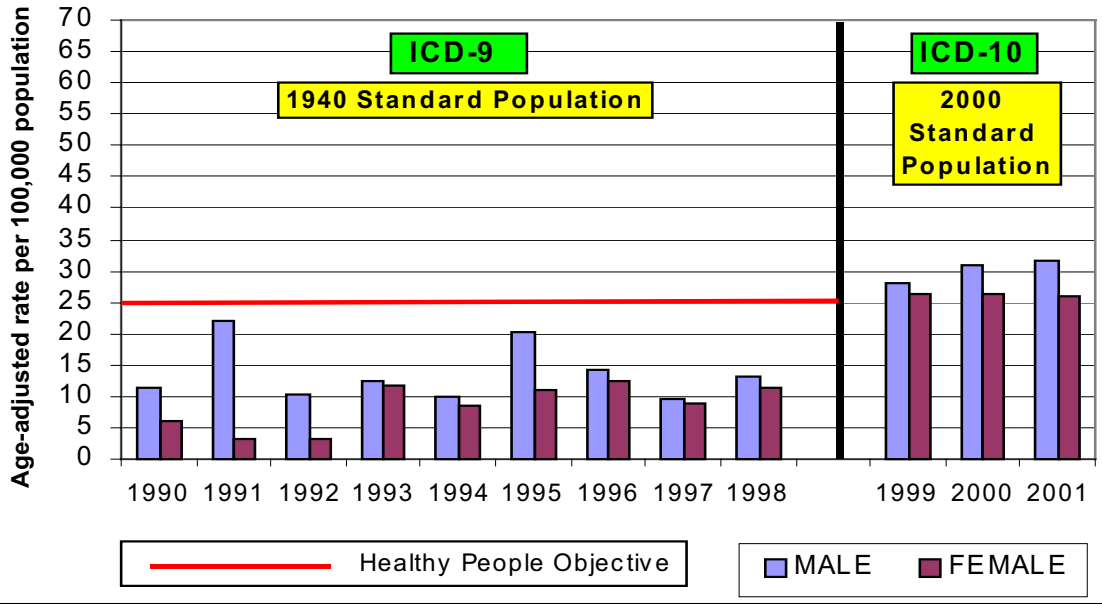


Table 4.5 COPD/CLRD Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	4,300	4,110	29.3	20.5	1.43
1991	4,150	4,266	27.7	20.9	1.33
1992	4,396	4,376	28.6	20.6	1.39
1993	4,489	4,731	28.9	22.1	1.31
1994	4,617	4,939	29.4	22.5	1.31
1995	4,432	4,864	27.7	22.0	1.26
1996	4,589	5,155	27.7	22.8	1.21
1997	4,622	5,314	27.8	22.9	1.21
1998	4,775	5,643	27.8	24.0	1.16
1999	5,097	6,014	62.5	49.5	1.26
2000	4,994	5,816	59.9	47.0	1.27
2001	4,880	6,087	56.9	48.5	1.17

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 4.5
COPD/CLRD Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

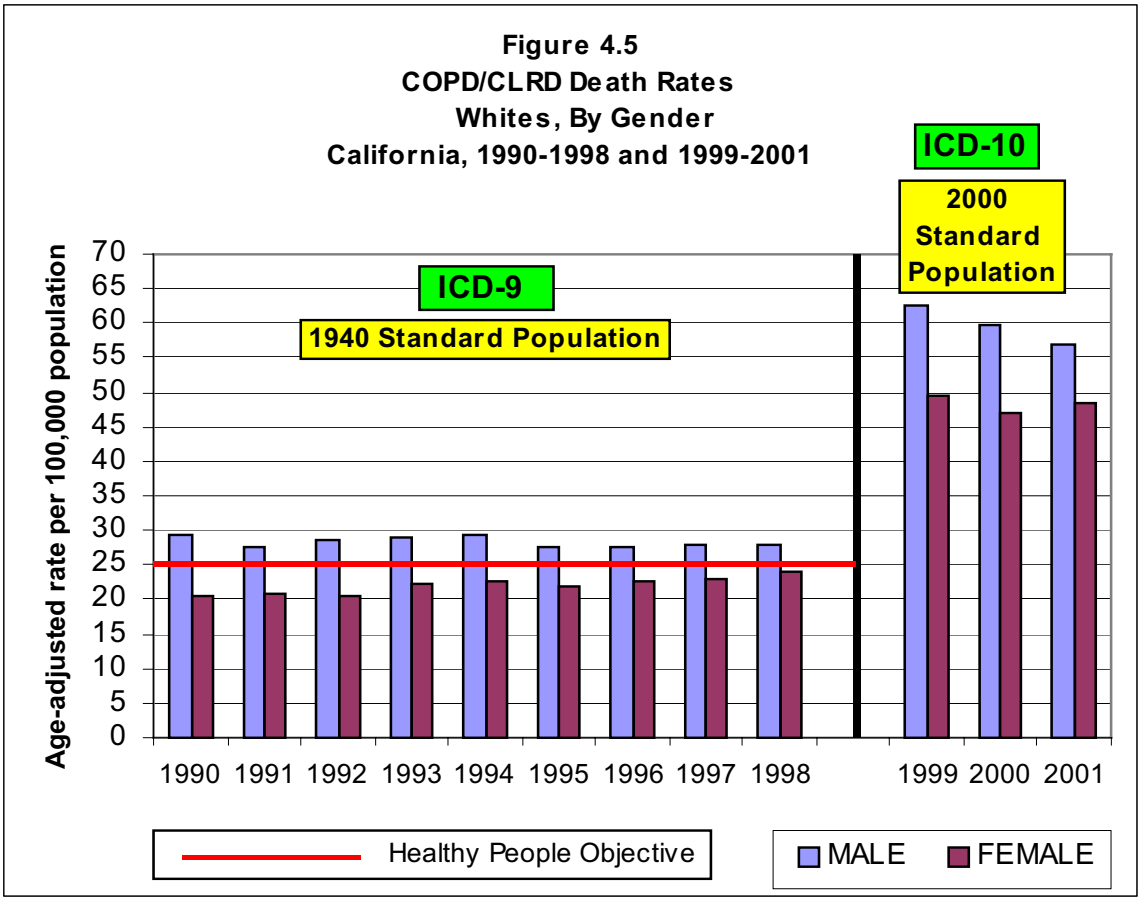


Table 4.6a Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	24.9	18.2	1.37
African Americans/Blacks	30.1	16.7	1.80
Hispanics/Latinos	10.1	5.9	1.71
Asians/Pacific Islanders	15.3	5.9	2.59
American Indians/Alaska Natives	13.5	8.7	1.55
Whites	28.3	22.0	1.29

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 4.6a
COPD Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

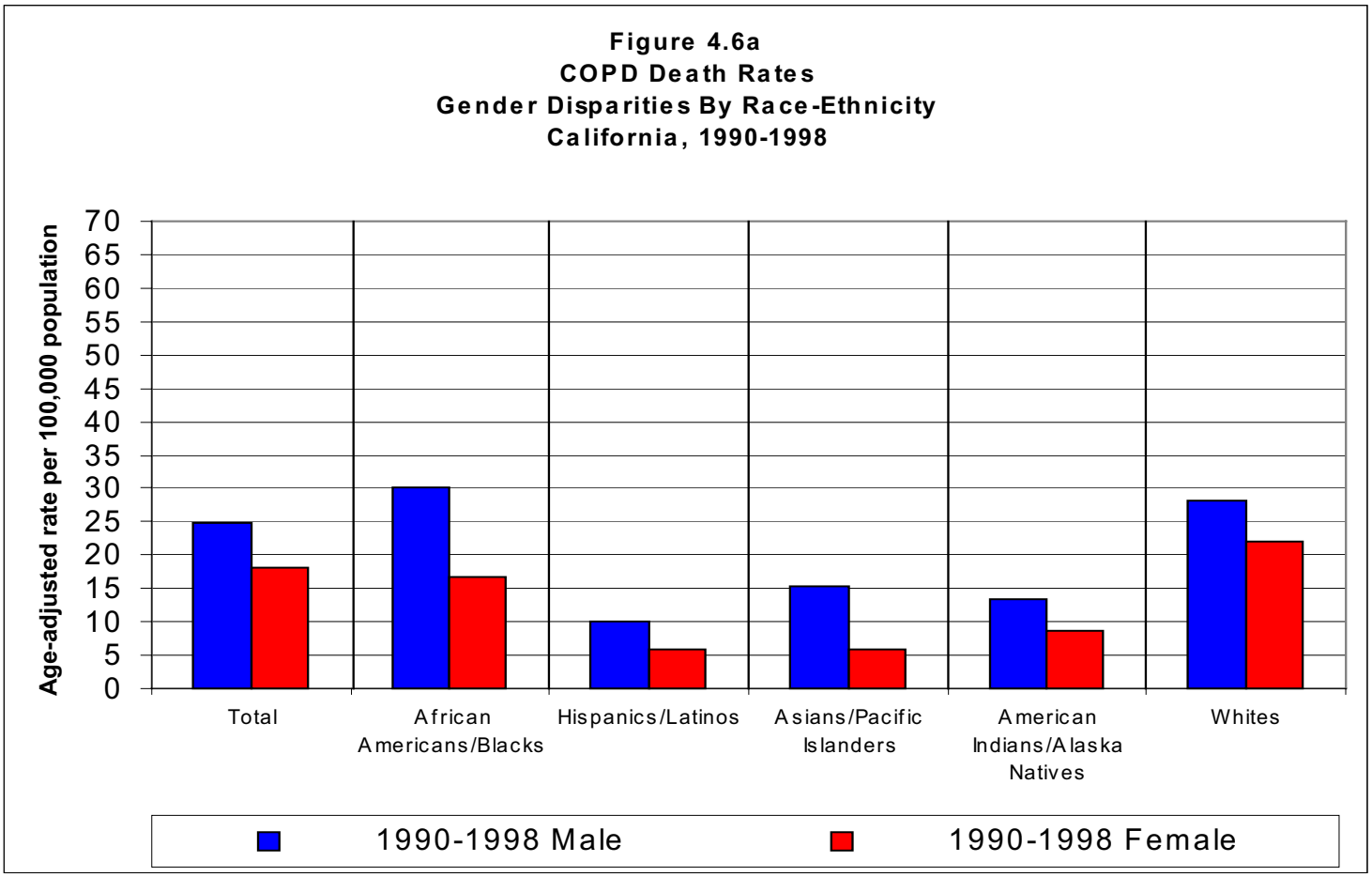
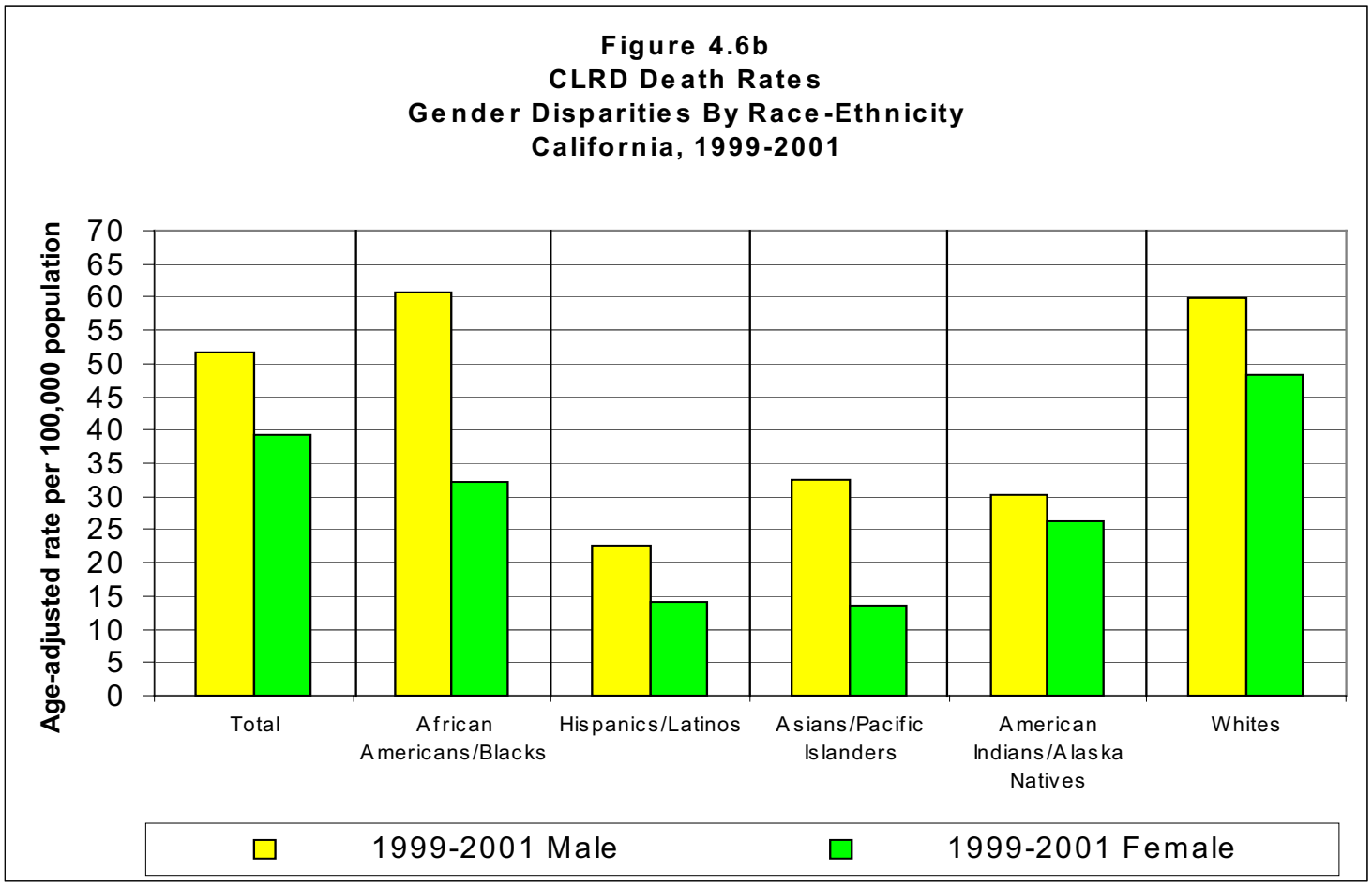


Table 4.6b Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	51.6	39.3	1.31
African Americans/Blacks	60.8	32.2	1.89
Hispanics/Latinos	22.5	14.0	1.61
Asians/Pacific Islanders	32.4	13.6	2.38
American Indians/Alaska Natives	30.2	26.3	1.15
Whites	59.7	48.3	1.24

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)



Influenza and Pneumonia

"Influenza and pneumonia" as a single classification was the fifth leading cause of death for females in California in 2000, and the sixth leading cause for males.

Gender disparities for the total population show that males had higher death rates than females for pneumonia and influenza by factors ranging from 1.40 to 1.52 between 1990-1998, and from 1.28 to 1.36 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 5, Figure 5). Death rates increased more for females (8%) than for males (2%) between 1990-1998, but decreased more for females (-7%) than for males (-2%) from 1999-2001.

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in the rate of epidemic-related pneumonia and influenza deaths among people aged 65 and over, and the HP2010 objective targets flu and pneumococcal vaccination of high-risk adults. These objectives do not apply to the leading cause of death data presented here.

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 5.1, Figure 5.1). Death rates for males were from 1.46 to 1.93 times greater than those for females between 1990-1998, and from 1.27 to 1.54 times greater for 1999-2001.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 5.2, Figure 5.2). Males experienced death rates that were from 1.44 to 1.77 times greater than rates for females between 1990-1998, and from 1.29 to 1.32 times greater for 1999-2001.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 5.3, Figure 5.3). Male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.56 to 2.06 between 1990-1998, and from 1.36 to 1.49 for the period 1999-2001.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 5.4, Figure 5.4). Rates based on small numbers of events are considered unreliable and were not analyzed.

► **Whites** (Table 5.5, Figure 5.5). Males had higher death rates than females by factors ranging from 1.34 to 1.49 between 1990-1998, and from 1.27 to 1.36 for 1999-2001.

Gender disparities in average death rates were 1.47 times greater for males than females during the 1990-1998 period (Table 5.6a, Figure 5.6a), and 1.31 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 5.6b, Figure 5.6b). The average death rates for African Americans/Blacks were significantly greater than all other racial and ethnic populations for both males and females in both time periods. The greatest gender disparity was observed for Asians/Pacific Islanders during both time periods (1.79 and 1.44, respectively), followed by African Americans/Blacks (1.62 and 1.43, respectively).

For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/flu/index.htm.

Table 5. Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	4,333	5,351	20.5	13.9	1.47
1991	4,461	5,259	20.0	13.2	1.52
1992	4,514	5,278	19.6	13.0	1.51
1993	4,864	5,642	20.8	13.7	1.52
1994	4,679	5,558	19.3	12.9	1.50
1995	4,726	5,822	18.9	13.0	1.45
1996	5,007	6,125	19.2	13.3	1.44
1997	5,533	6,752	20.3	14.2	1.43
1998	5,941	7,373	21.0	15.0	1.40
1999	3,469	4,545	32.7	25.5	1.28
2000	3,683	4,672	33.1	25.4	1.30
2001	3,691	4,475	32.1	23.6	1.36

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

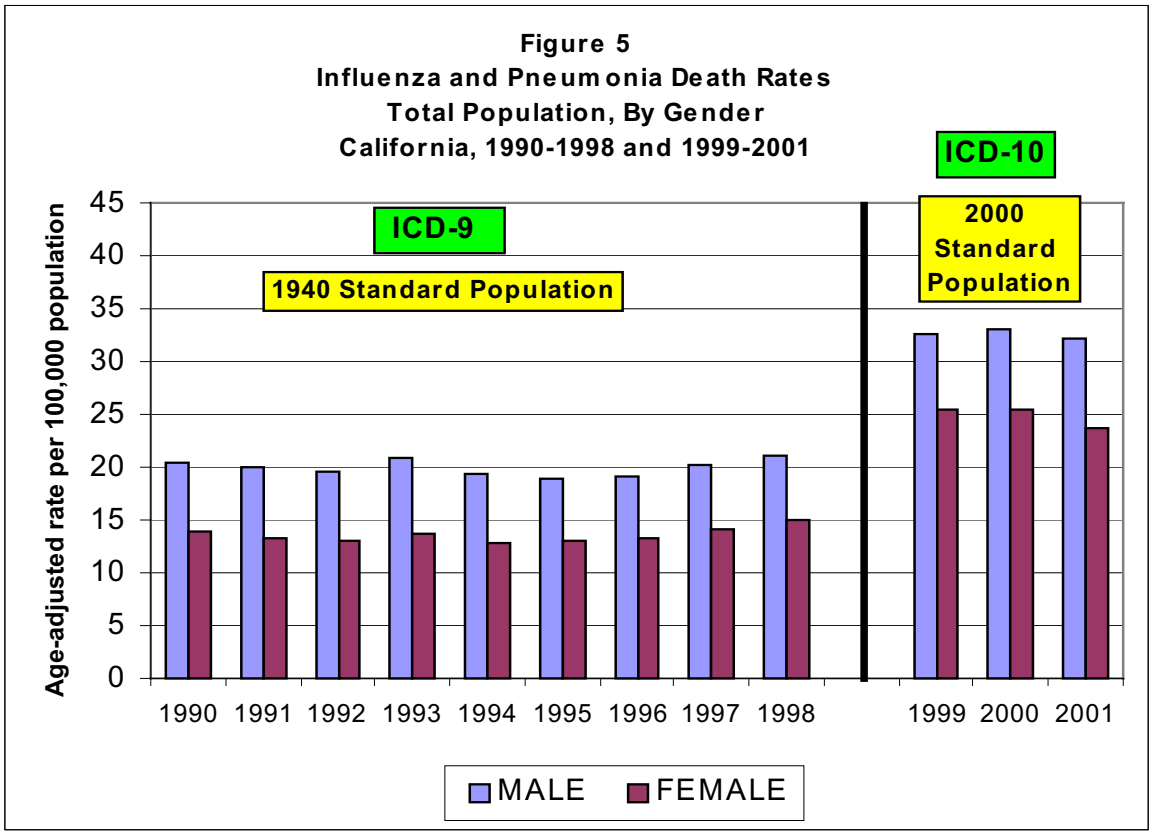


Table 5.1 Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths and Death Rates African Americans/Blacks, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	267	218	28.0	14.5	1.93
1991	281	271	28.3	16.8	1.68
1992	280	291	26.9	17.2	1.56
1993	303	298	29.3	17.9	1.64
1994	276	305	26.3	17.8	1.48
1995	270	295	24.4	16.1	1.52
1996	307	309	27.5	15.7	1.75
1997	298	354	25.2	17.3	1.46
1998	396	410	32.8	20.1	1.63
1999	221	245	42.5	28.4	1.50
2000	214	259	37.7	29.8	1.27
2001	232	250	43.4	28.2	1.54

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

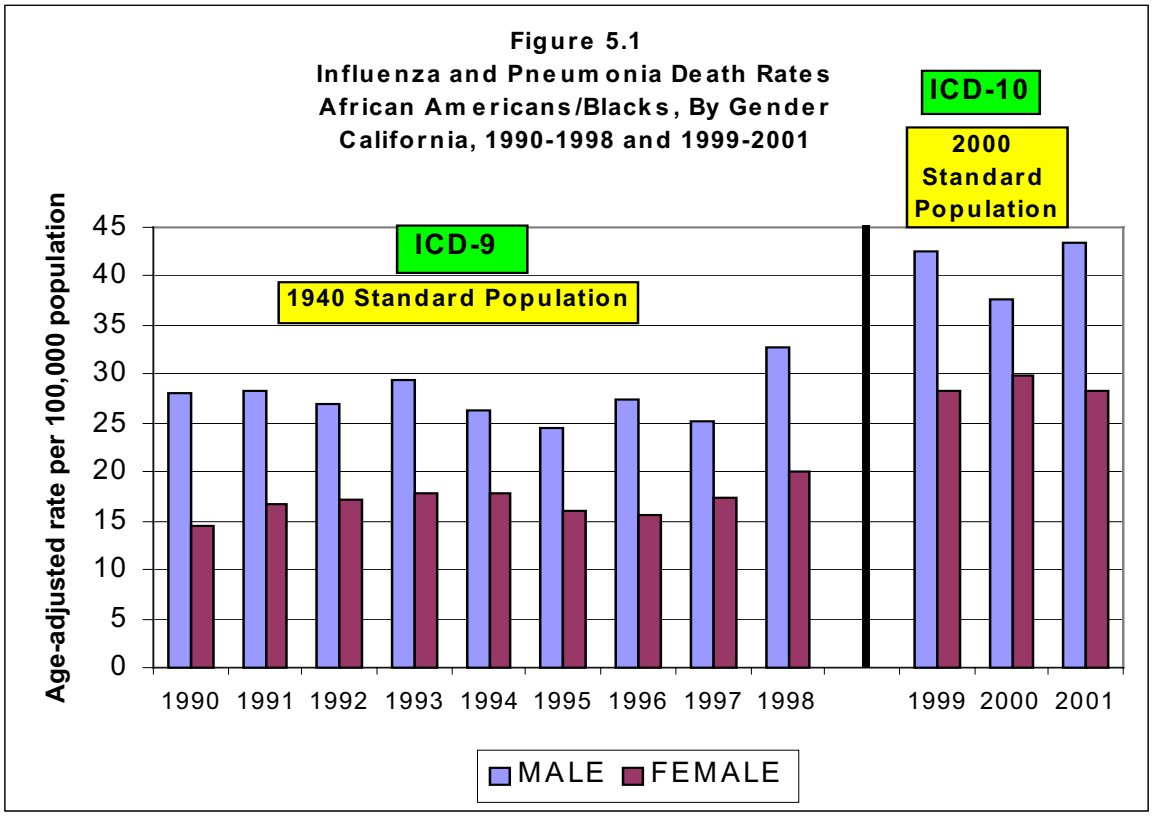


Table 5.2 Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths and Death Rates Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	365	365	15.6	10.1	1.54
1991	399	367	15.1	9.5	1.59
1992	434	367	15.6	8.8	1.77
1993	495	445	16.8	10.4	1.62
1994	439	389	14.0	8.4	1.67
1995	468	424	14.5	8.8	1.65
1996	478	494	13.6	9.2	1.48
1997	574	578	15.4	10.7	1.44
1998	587	569	15.4	10.0	1.54
1999	369	414	22.6	17.3	1.31
2000	395	436	22.6	17.5	1.29
2001	422	469	24.2	18.3	1.32

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 5.2
Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

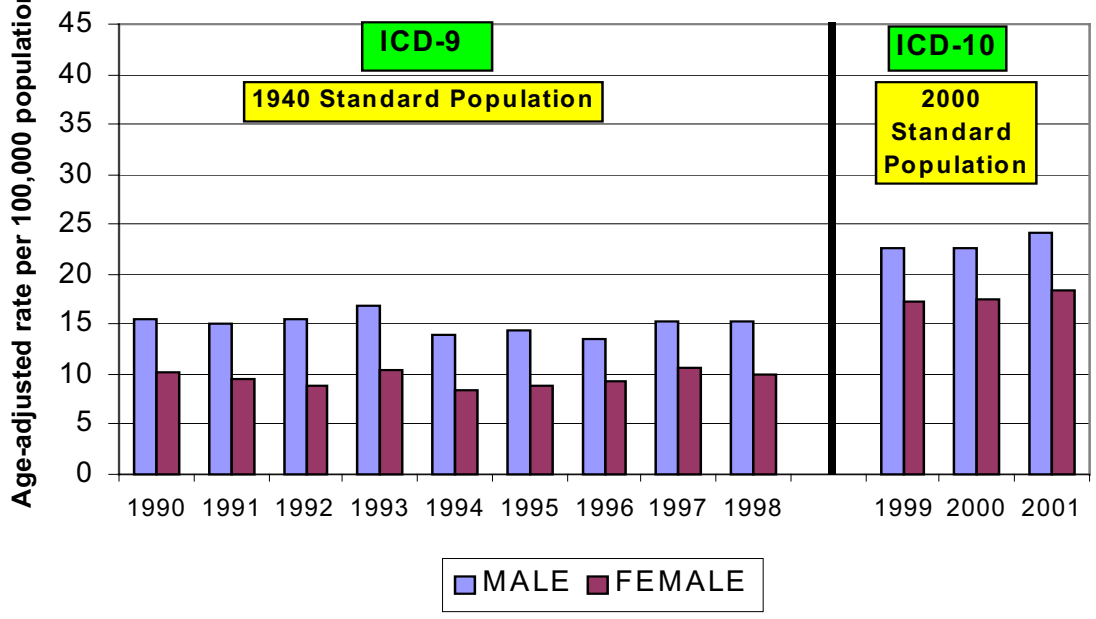


Table 5.3 Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths and Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	211	175	14.8	9.5	1.56
1991	268	206	17.1	10.2	1.68
1992	289	195	16.7	8.8	1.90
1993	332	214	18.3	8.9	2.06
1994	319	211	16.0	8.3	1.93
1995	312	253	14.5	8.6	1.69
1996	358	260	15.7	8.4	1.87
1997	400	298	16.2	9.0	1.80
1998	436	366	16.3	9.7	1.68
1999	298	255	27.5	18.8	1.46
2000	307	286	26.7	19.6	1.36
2001	343	299	28.5	19.1	1.49

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 5.3
Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

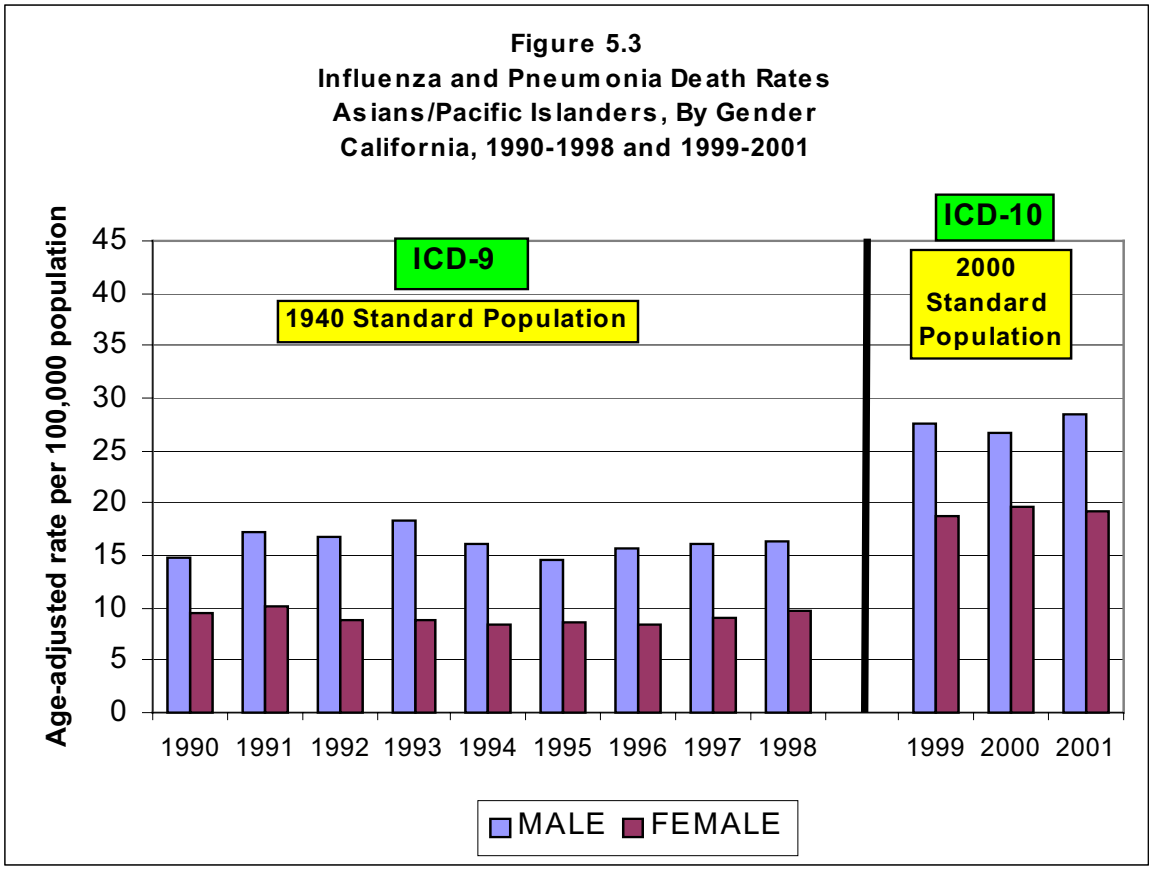


Table 5.4 Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths and Death Rates American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	10	10	13.6	8.7	1.56
1991	9	11	11.0	9.4	1.17
1992	15	11	16.3	6.7	2.43
1993	18	11	18.3	7.8	2.35
1994	12	14	11.6	8.0	1.45
1995	11	15	9.9	8.2	1.21
1996	11	12	11.4	7.9	1.44
1997	13	16	9.6	8.5	1.13
1998	10	17	8.2	10.5	0.78
1999	6	6	8.4	7.1	1.18
2000	12	8	17.4	8.9	1.96
2001	11	17	17.4	17.1	1.02

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 5.4
Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

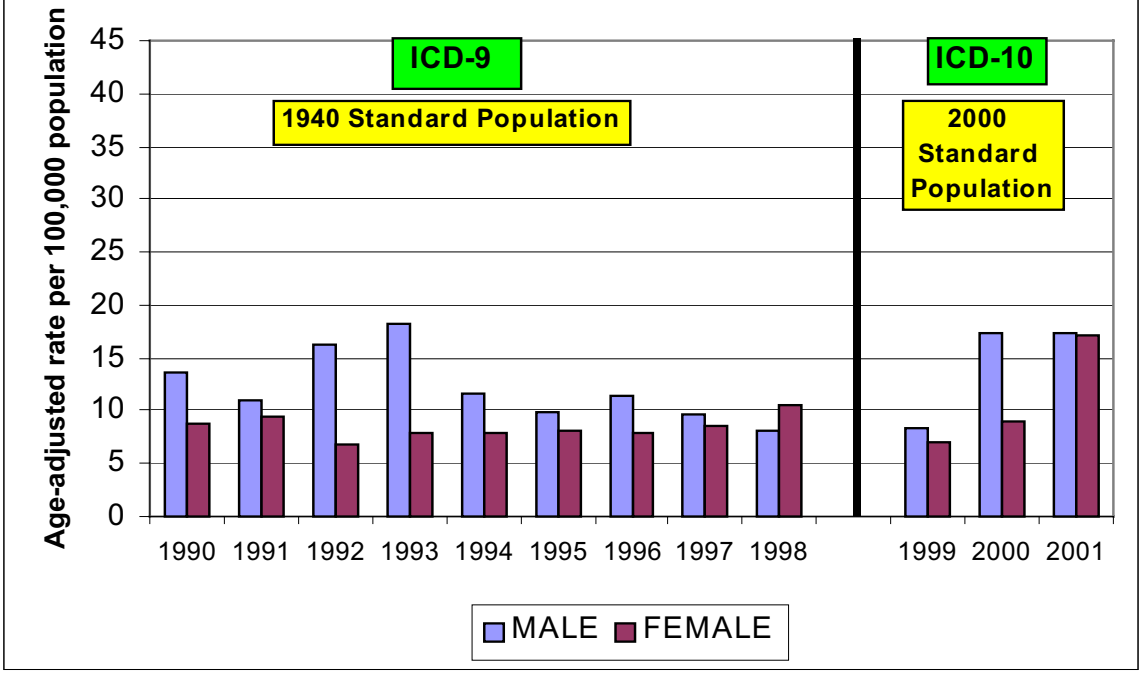


Table 5.5 Influenza and Pneumonia Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	3,480	4,583	21.2	14.7	1.44
1991	3,504	4,404	20.6	13.8	1.49
1992	3,496	4,414	19.9	13.8	1.44
1993	3,716	4,674	21.1	14.3	1.48
1994	3,633	4,639	20.1	13.8	1.46
1995	3,665	4,835	19.8	13.9	1.42
1996	3,853	5,050	20.1	14.4	1.40
1997	4,248	5,506	21.4	15.1	1.42
1998	4,512	6,011	21.9	16.3	1.34
1999	2,575	3,625	34.7	27.3	1.27
2000	2,755	3,683	35.7	27.0	1.32
2001	2,683	3,440	33.5	24.7	1.36

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

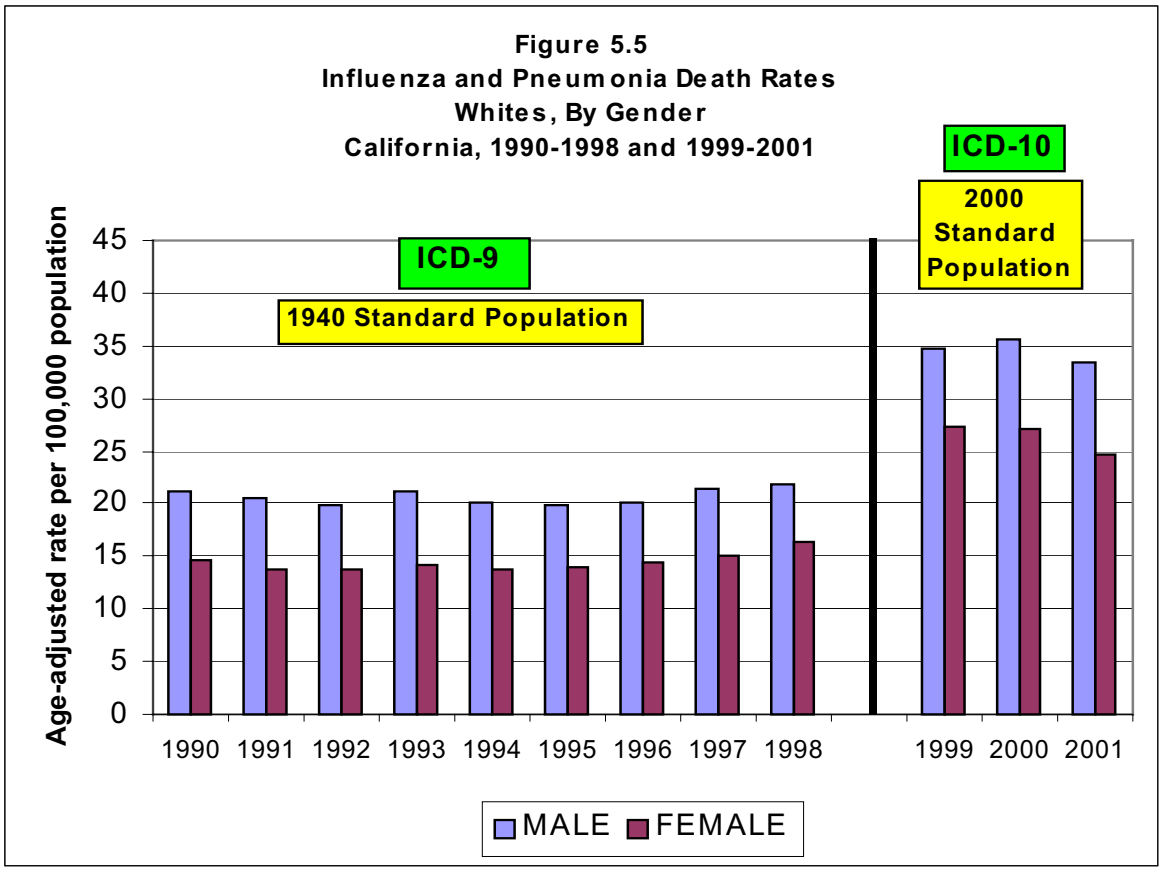


Table 5.6a Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	20.0	13.6	1.47
African Americans/Blacks	27.7	17.1	1.62
Hispanics/Latinos	15.1	9.5	1.59
Asians/Pacific Islanders	16.1	9.0	1.79
American Indians/Alaska Natives	11.8	8.4	1.40
Whites	20.7	14.5	1.43

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 5.6a
Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

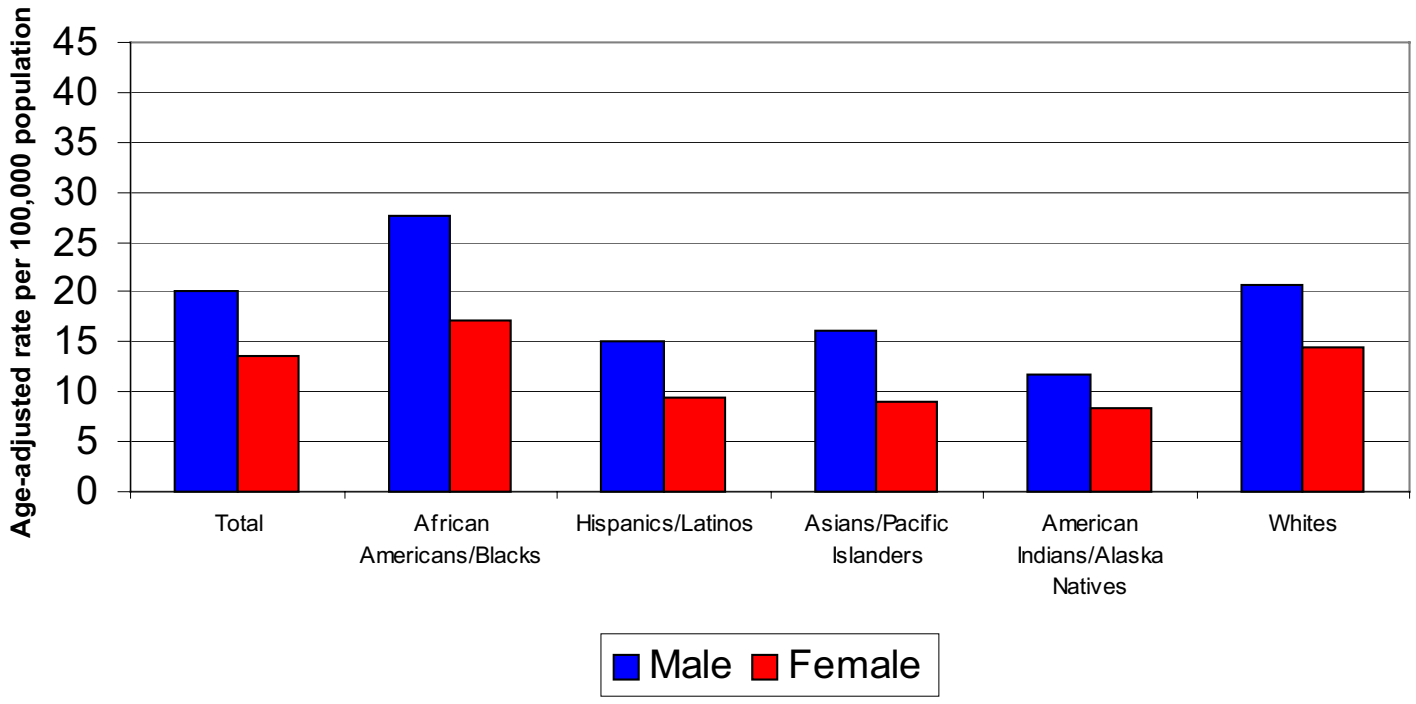
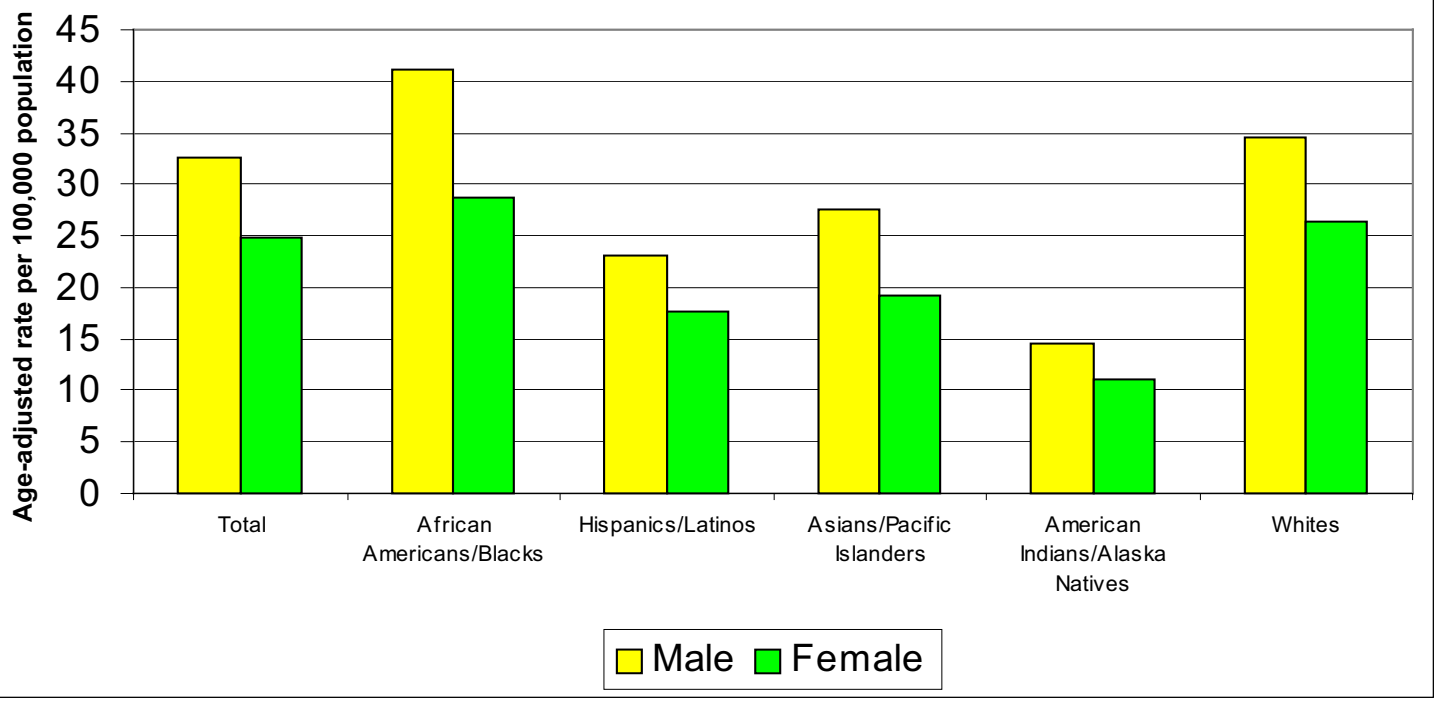


Table 5.6b Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	32.6	24.8	1.31
African Americans/Blacks	41.2	28.8	1.43
Hispanics/Latinos	23.1	17.7	1.31
Asians/Pacific Islanders	27.6	19.2	1.44
American Indians/Alaska Natives	14.5	11.1	1.31
Whites	34.6	26.3	1.32

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 5.6b
Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)

"Accidents" or "Unintentional Injuries" as a single category was the fifth leading cause of death among California males in 2000, and the eighth leading cause among females.

Gender disparities for all racial and ethnic groups combined indicates that the age-adjusted death rate for males was from 2.47 to 2.83 times greater than that for females between 1990-1998, and from 2.22 to 2.32 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 6, Figure 6). During the period 1990-1998, the rate of decline was greater for males (-28%) than for females (-23%). Between 1999-2001, male death rates declined (-2%) while female rates increased (3%).

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in death rates from unintentional injuries to 29.3 per 100,000 population. This objective was achieved for females, but not for males. The HP2010 objective targets reductions in deaths caused by accidents to a rate of 20.8 per 100,000 population. This objective is being achieved for females, but not for males.

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 6.1, Figure 6.1). Death rates for males were from 2.38 to 2.92 times greater than for females between 1990-1998, and from 1.97 to 2.18 times greater for 1999-2001. The HP2000 special population objective 9.1b that targeted reductions in the unintentional injury death rate for Black males to 51.9 was achieved. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for African American/Black males or females as of 2001.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 6.2, Figure 6.2). Males experienced unintentional injury death rates that were from 3.16 to 3.84 times greater than rates for females between 1990-1998, and from 2.65 to 3.06 times greater for 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was achieved for females but not for males, and the HP2010 objective is also being achieved only for females.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 6.3, Figure 6.3). Male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.71 to 2.32 between 1990-1998, and from 1.57 to 1.83 for 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females, but the HP2010 objective is being achieved only for females.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 6.4, Figure 6.4). Reliable rates were observed for both genders for 1995, 1997-1998, and 2000-2001. During the pre-1999 years, male death rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 2.02 to 2.61. For 2000-2001, male death rates were 1.30 and 2.26 times greater than rates for females. The HP2000 special population objective 9.1a for American Indian/Alaska Native males (53.0) was achieved each year except 1996 and 1998, and the HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **Whites** (Table 6.5, Figure 6.5). Males had higher death rates than females by factors ranging from 2.30 to 2.56 between 1990-1998, and by factors ranging from 2.16 to 2.27 for 1999-2001. The HP2000 special population objective 9.1c that targeted reductions in unintentional injury death rates for White males to 42.9 was achieved. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for males, but is being achieved for females.

Gender disparities for all racial and ethnic populations combined show that males had average accident/unintentional injury death rates that were 2.64 times greater than females for 1990-1998 (Table 6.6a, Figure 6.6a) and 2.27 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 6.6b, Figure 6.6b). Average death rates were highest for African American/Black males and females during 1990-1998, but only for males during the 1999-2001 period. The highest average female death rate for 1999-2001 was for American Indians/Alaska Natives, followed closely by African Americans/Blacks. The greatest gender disparity was found for Hispanics/Latinos in both time periods (3.37 and 2.81, respectively).

For more information on accidents and unintentional injuries, please visit the following Web sites:

CDHS Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/epic/

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/default.htm

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume2/15Injury.htm

Table 6. Accident/Unintentional Injury Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	7,173	2,947	45.6	16.8	2.71
1991	6,587	2,795	41.3	15.5	2.66
1992	6,493	2,723	39.8	14.7	2.71
1993	6,789	2,714	41.1	14.5	2.83
1994	6,399	2,810	38.4	15.1	2.54
1995	6,499	2,847	38.9	15.0	2.59
1996	6,327	2,866	37.2	14.5	2.57
1997	5,936	2,800	33.9	13.7	2.47
1998	5,877	2,701	32.8	13.0	2.52
1999	6,088	2,829	38.7	16.7	2.32
2000	5,962	2,819	37.5	16.3	2.30
2001	6,204	3,029	38.1	17.2	2.22

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

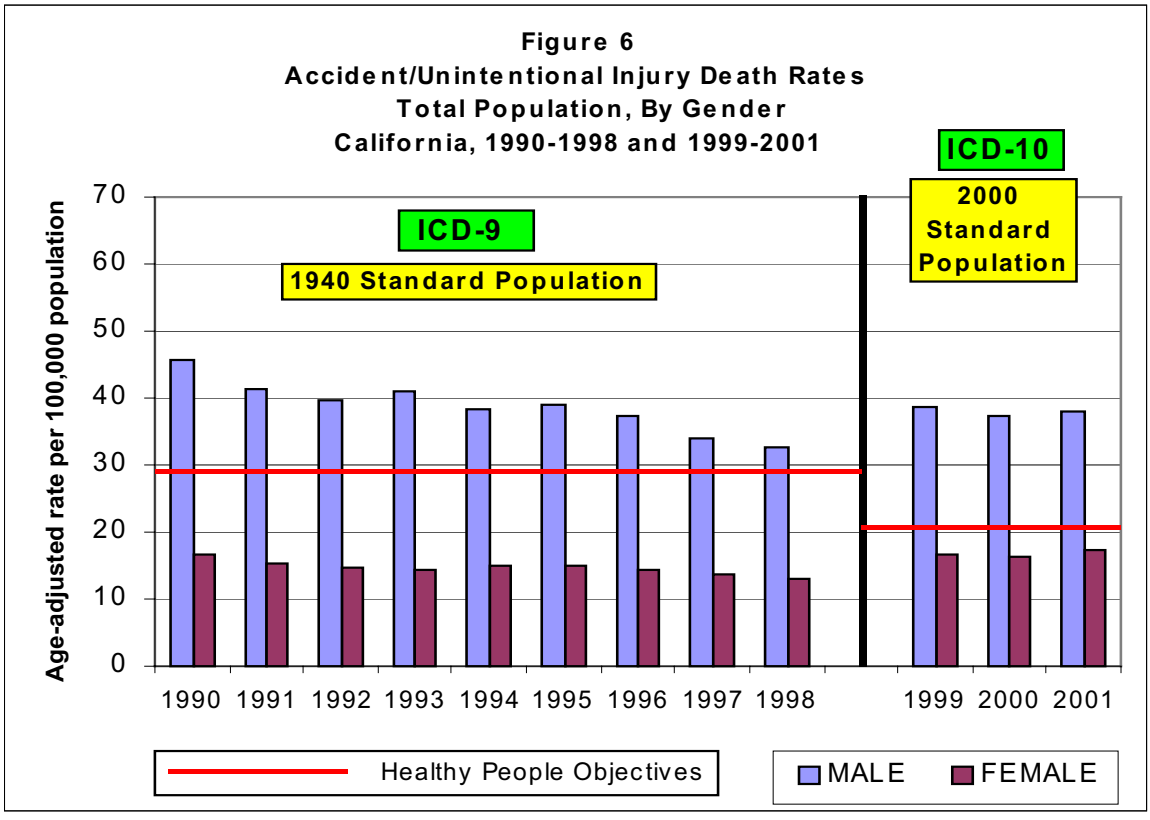


Table 6.1 Accident/Unintentional Injury Deaths and Death Rates African Americans/Blacks, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	611	238	60.2	20.7	2.91
1991	612	254	58.1	22.2	2.62
1992	529	243	49.6	20.5	2.42
1993	618	234	57.8	19.8	2.92
1994	578	243	53.9	20.4	2.64
1995	597	249	54.9	20.5	2.68
1996	537	253	49.2	20.7	2.38
1997	483	218	42.9	17.2	2.49
1998	494	216	43.1	17.1	2.52
1999	464	238	47.1	21.6	2.18
2000	428	216	41.5	19.5	2.13
2001	464	258	45.0	22.8	1.97

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

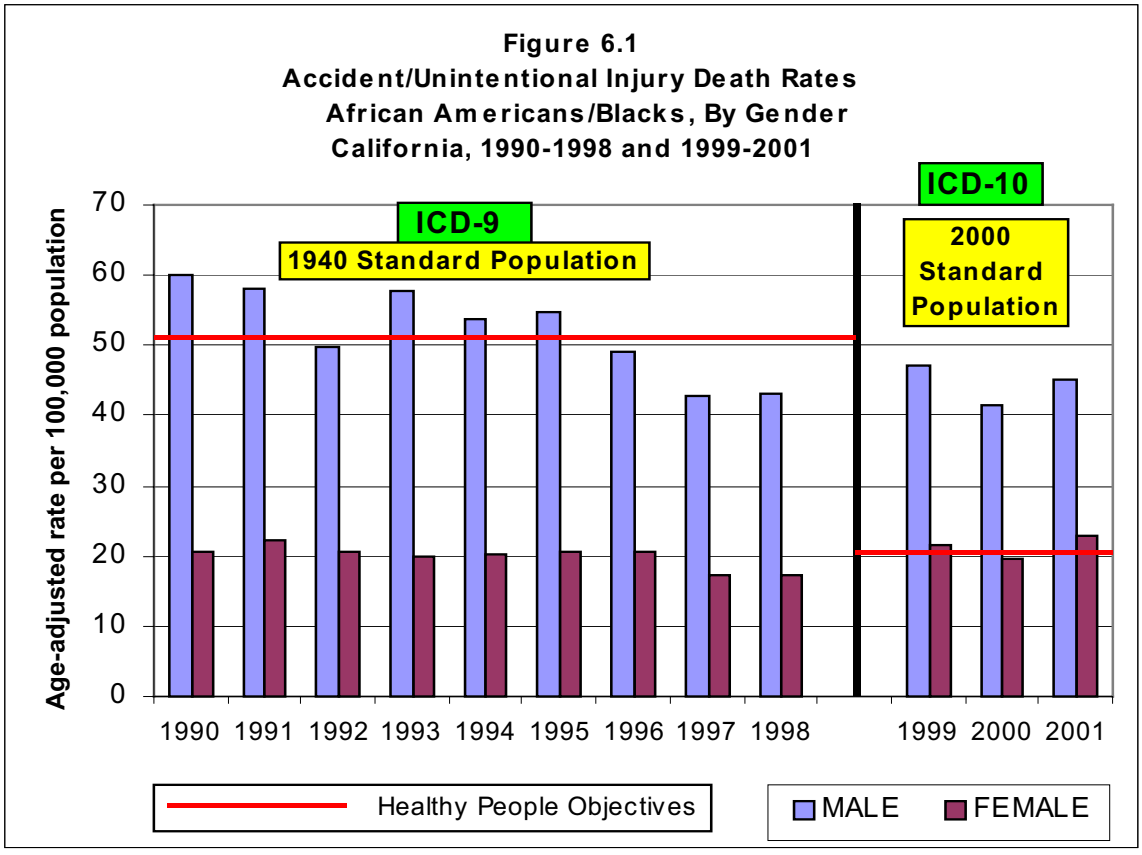


Table 6.2 Accident/Unintentional Injury Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	2,051	526	51.3	14.7	3.49
1991	1,782	517	44.4	13.5	3.29
1992	1,909	494	45.9	12.7	3.61
1993	1,992	492	47.2	12.3	3.84
1994	1,763	499	40.9	12.6	3.25
1995	1,797	539	41.3	12.8	3.23
1996	1,769	547	40.5	12.8	3.16
1997	1,604	491	35.4	11.1	3.19
1998	1,595	480	34.5	10.8	3.19
1999	1,773	511	38.9	12.7	3.06
2000	1,675	545	36.3	13.1	2.77
2001	1,711	584	36.3	13.7	2.65

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 6.2
Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

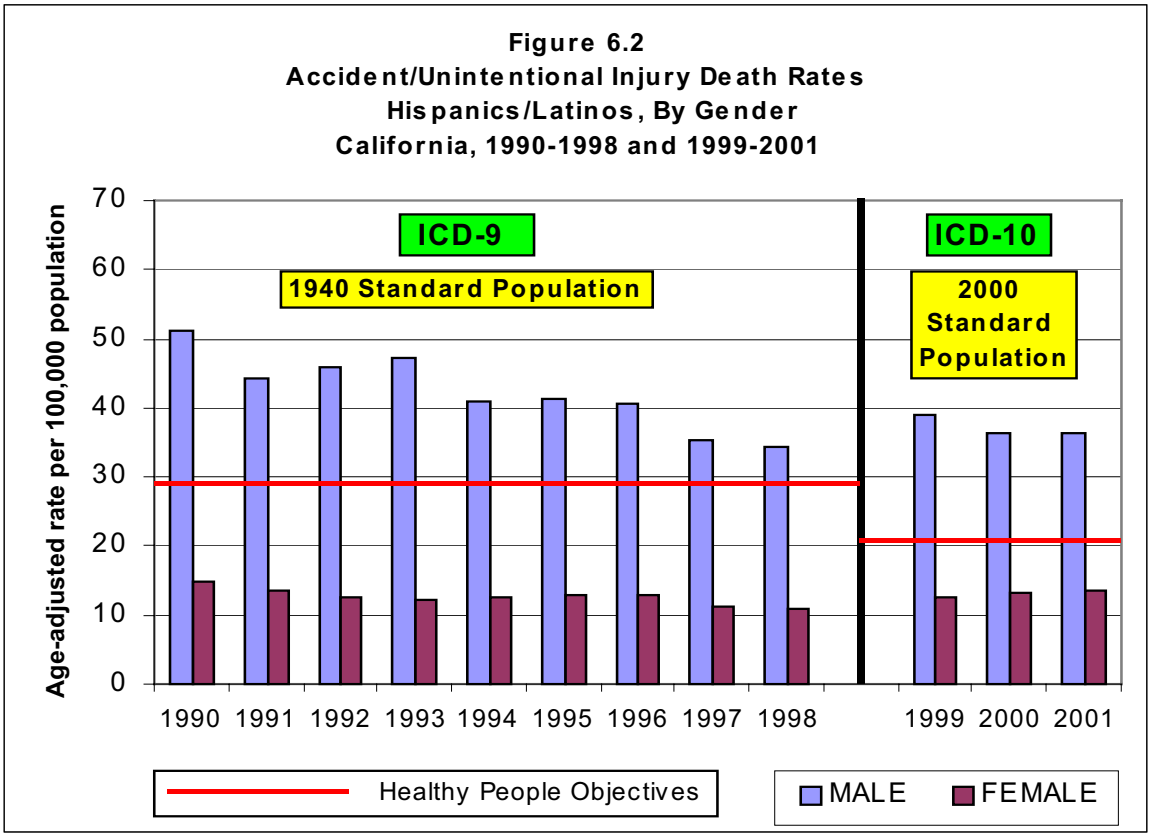


Table 6.3 Accident/Unintentional Injury Deaths and Death Rates Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	360	188	26.6	13.0	2.05
1991	336	159	23.9	10.3	2.32
1992	340	173	22.9	10.8	2.12
1993	317	171	20.4	10.0	2.04
1994	366	194	23.1	11.1	2.08
1995	352	191	21.1	10.3	2.05
1996	336	212	19.6	10.9	1.80
1997	373	240	20.2	11.8	1.71
1998	340	190	17.3	8.7	1.99
1999	333	222	20.3	12.9	1.57
2000	353	220	21.0	12.5	1.68
2001	391	230	22.5	12.3	1.83

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 6.3
Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

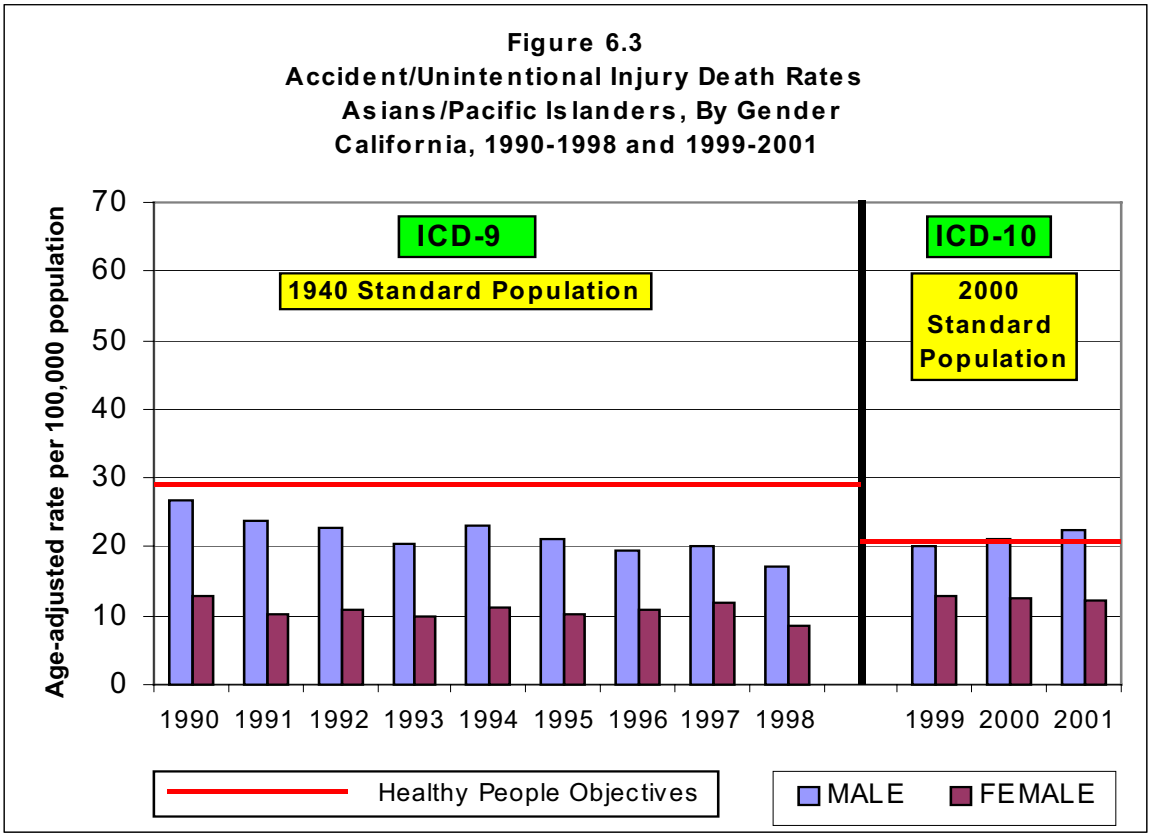


Table 6.4 Accident/Unintentional Injury Deaths and Death Rates American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	38	18	41.1	19.1	2.15
1991	42	13	44.6	14.1	3.16
1992	49	19	50.5	18.3	2.76
1993	39	19	39.8	18.0	2.21
1994	45	17	45.9	16.4	2.80
1995	42	21	42.1	20.8	2.02
1996	55	16	57.8	15.5	3.73
1997	53	21	52.5	20.1	2.61
1998	55	22	56.4	22.3	2.53
1999	39	17	39.9	16.6	2.40
2000	40	33	40.2	30.9	1.30
2001	44	21	45.0	19.9	2.26

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

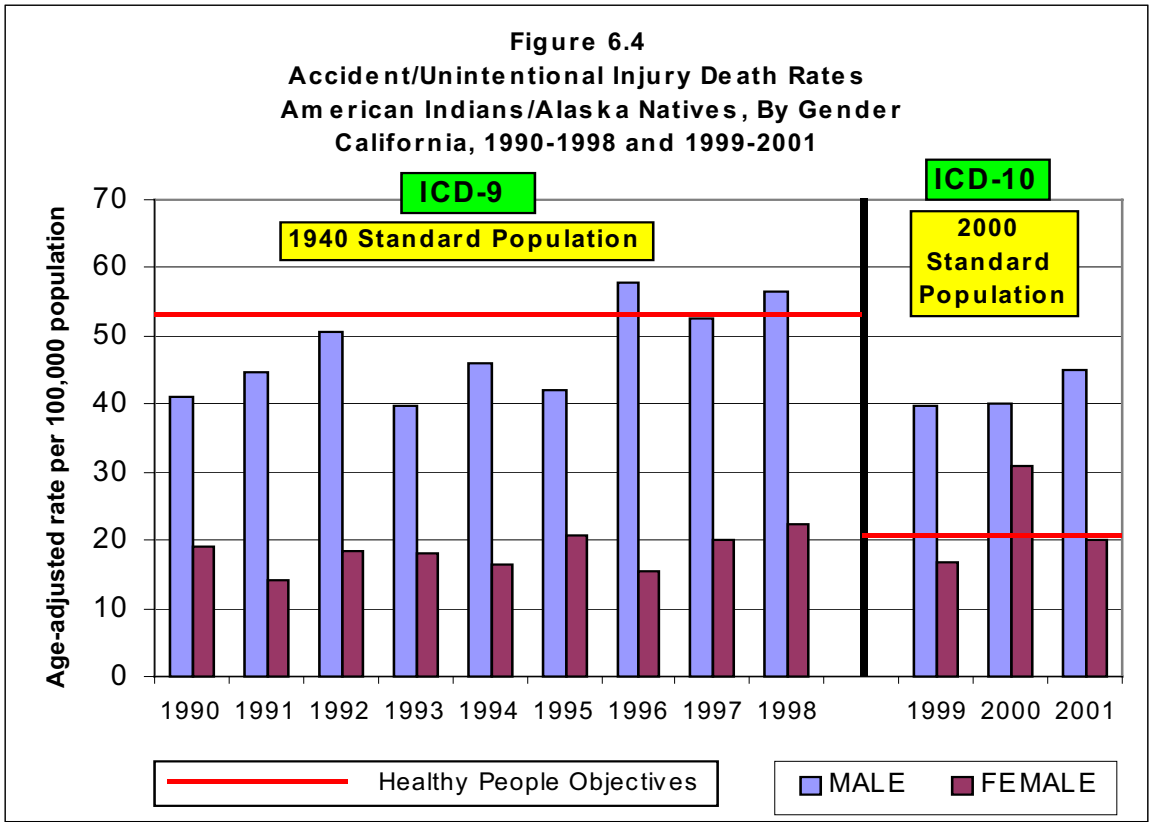


Table 6.5 Accident/Unintentional Injury Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	4,113	1,977	44.7	17.8	2.51
1991	3,815	1,852	41.3	16.2	2.55
1992	3,666	1,794	38.8	15.3	2.54
1993	3,823	1,798	39.9	15.6	2.56
1994	3,647	1,857	38.0	16.5	2.30
1995	3,711	1,847	39.0	16.0	2.44
1996	3,630	1,838	37.3	15.1	2.47
1997	3,423	1,830	34.4	14.5	2.37
1998	3,393	1,793	33.4	14.4	2.32
1999	3,479	1,841	40.3	18.1	2.23
2000	3,466	1,805	39.7	17.5	2.27
2001	3,594	1,936	40.7	18.8	2.16

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 6.5
Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

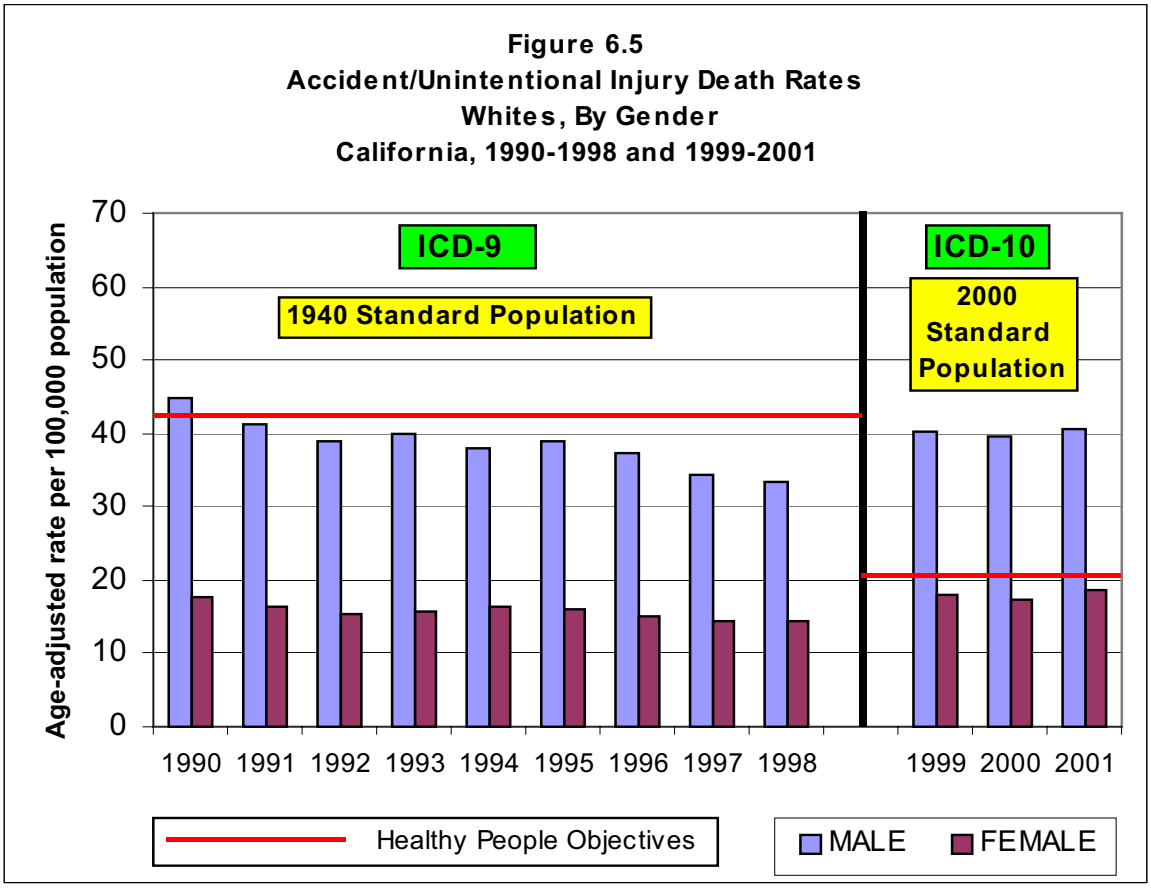


Table 6.6a Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	38.8	14.7	2.64
African Americans/Blacks	52.2	19.9	2.62
Hispanics/Latinos	42.1	12.5	3.37
Asians/Pacific Islanders	21.4	10.7	2.00
American Indians/Alaska Natives	47.8	18.2	2.63
Whites	38.7	15.7	2.46

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 6.6a
Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

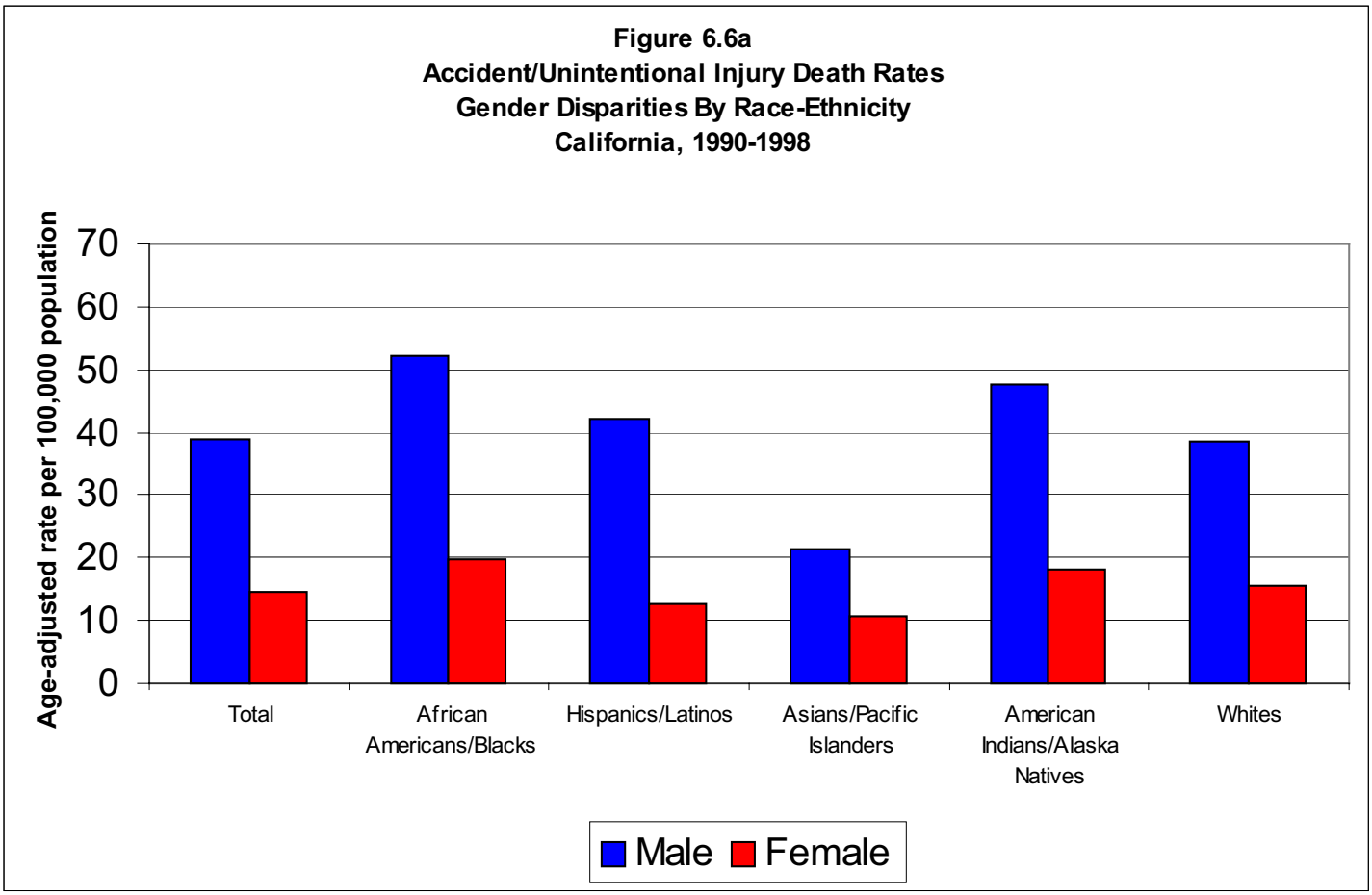
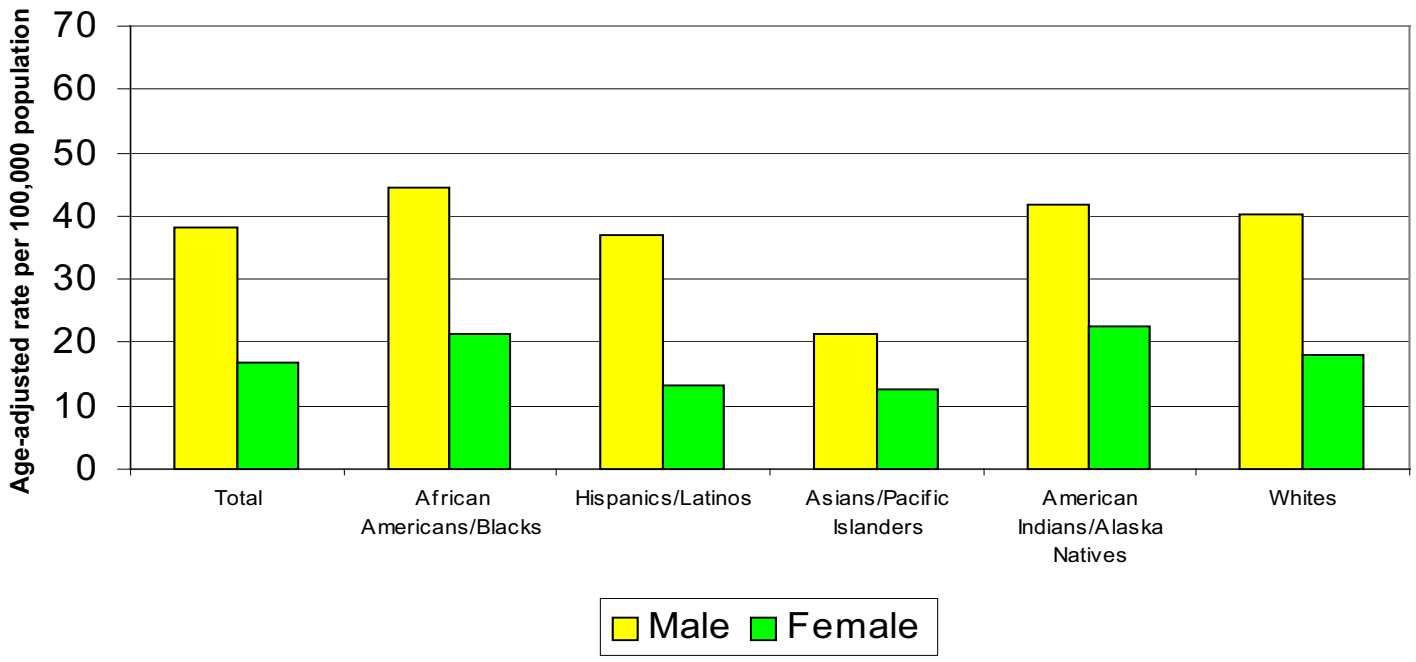


Table 6.6b Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	38.1	16.8	2.27
African Americans/Blacks	44.5	21.3	2.09
Hispanics/Latinos	37.1	13.2	2.81
Asians/Pacific Islanders	21.3	12.5	1.70
American Indians/Alaska Natives	41.7	22.5	1.85
Whites	40.2	18.1	2.22

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 6.6b
Accident/Unintentional Injury Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus was the sixth leading cause of death for females in 2000, and the seventh leading cause for males.

Gender disparities for all racial and ethnic populations combined indicate that the death rate for males was from 1.06 to 1.32 times greater than that for females between 1990-1998, and from 1.15 to 1.26 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 7, Figure 7). Although rates increased for both genders between 1990-1998, the increase was greater for males (58%) than for females (28%). Between 1999-2001, death rates for males continued to increase (4%) while those for females decreased slightly (-0.5%).

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in diabetes death rates to 34.0 per 100,000 population, and was achieved for both males and females in California. The HP2010 objective targets reductions in diabetes deaths as both an underlying and a contributing cause of death, and therefore does not apply to the data presented here (underlying cause only).

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 7.1, Figure 7.1). Death rates for females were greater than those for males between 1990-1992 and in 1996, but in all other years male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.01 to 1.17. HP2000 special population objective 17.9a targeted reductions in death rates for Blacks to 58.0, and was achieved for both genders.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 7.2, Figure 7.2). Males experienced death rates that were from 1.02 to 1.15 times greater than rates for females in all years except 1993 and 1999. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 7.3, Figure 7.3). Male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.01 to 1.46 in all years except 1991. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 7.4, Figure 7.4). Rates based on small numbers of events (<20) are considered unreliable and were not analyzed. Reliable rates for both males and females (1997-1998, 1999) show that male rates were from 1.13 to 1.47 times greater than those for females. HP2000 special population objective 17.9b targeted reductions in diabetes death rates to 41.0, and was achieved for both males and females in 1997-1998.

► **Whites** (Table 7.5, Figure 7.5). Males consistently had higher death rates than females by factors ranging from 1.11 to 1.47. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females.

Gender disparities in diabetes death rates for all racial and ethnic groups combined show that the male rate was 1.20 times greater than that for females for 1990-1998 (Table 7.6a, Figure 7.6a), and 1.21 times greater for the period 1999-2001 (Table 7.6b, Figure 7.6b). Average death rates were significantly higher for African American/Black males and females during both time periods. Average death rates for American Indian/Alaska Native females were slightly higher than the rates for males in both time periods by factors of 1.08 and 1.01, respectively. The greatest gender disparity was observed for Whites during 1990-1998 (1.28), as well as for 1999-2001 (1.34).

For more information on diabetes, please visit the following Web sites:

CDHS Diabetes Prevention and Control Program
http://www.caldiabetes.org/

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

CDC Diabetes Public Health Resource
http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume1/05Diabetes.htm

American Diabetes Association
http://www.diabetes.org/homepage.jsp

Table 7. Diabetes Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	1,467	1,911	8.4	7.9	1.06
1991	1,504	1,804	8.3	7.5	1.11
1992	1,608	1,951	8.7	7.7	1.13
1993	1,776	2,054	9.5	8.1	1.17
1994	2,256	2,662	11.8	10.2	1.16
1995	2,385	2,711	12.2	10.2	1.20
1996	2,564	2,816	12.7	10.3	1.23
1997	2,667	2,944	12.7	10.7	1.19
1998	2,842	2,954	13.3	10.1	1.32
1999	2,770	3,234	22.2	19.3	1.15
2000	3,014	3,188	23.5	18.6	1.26
2001	3,088	3,369	23.1	19.2	1.20

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 7
Diabetes Death Rates
Total Population, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

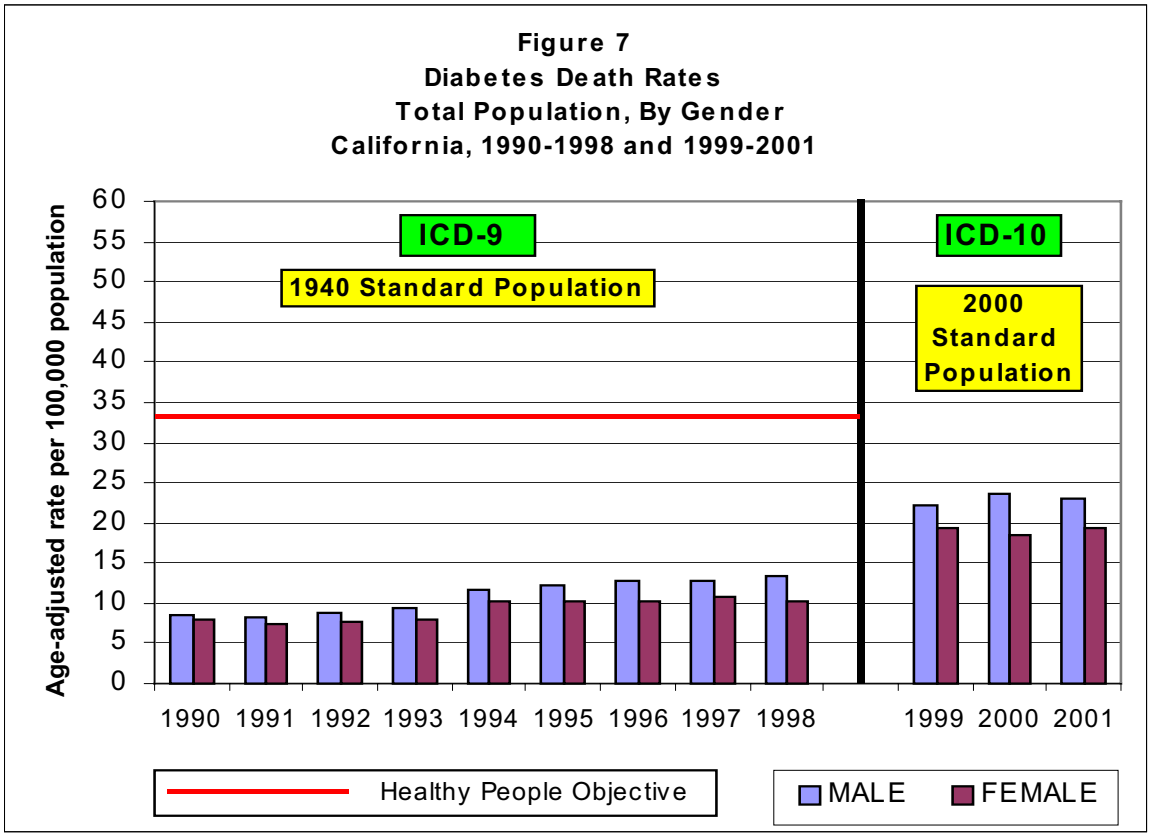


Table 7.1 Diabetes Deaths and Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	162	273	18.3	22.5	0.81
1991	177	249	19.2	20.7	0.93
1992	164	256	17.6	20.1	0.88
1993	205	275	21.4	21.2	1.01
1994	274	351	28.6	25.2	1.13
1995	276	324	28.0	23.9	1.17
1996	286	415	27.9	28.9	0.97
1997	292	384	27.6	26.5	1.04
1998	301	397	28.4	25.1	1.13
1999	308	420	47.5	46.6	1.02
2000	333	407	50.0	44.3	1.13
2001	310	396	44.8	42.6	1.05

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

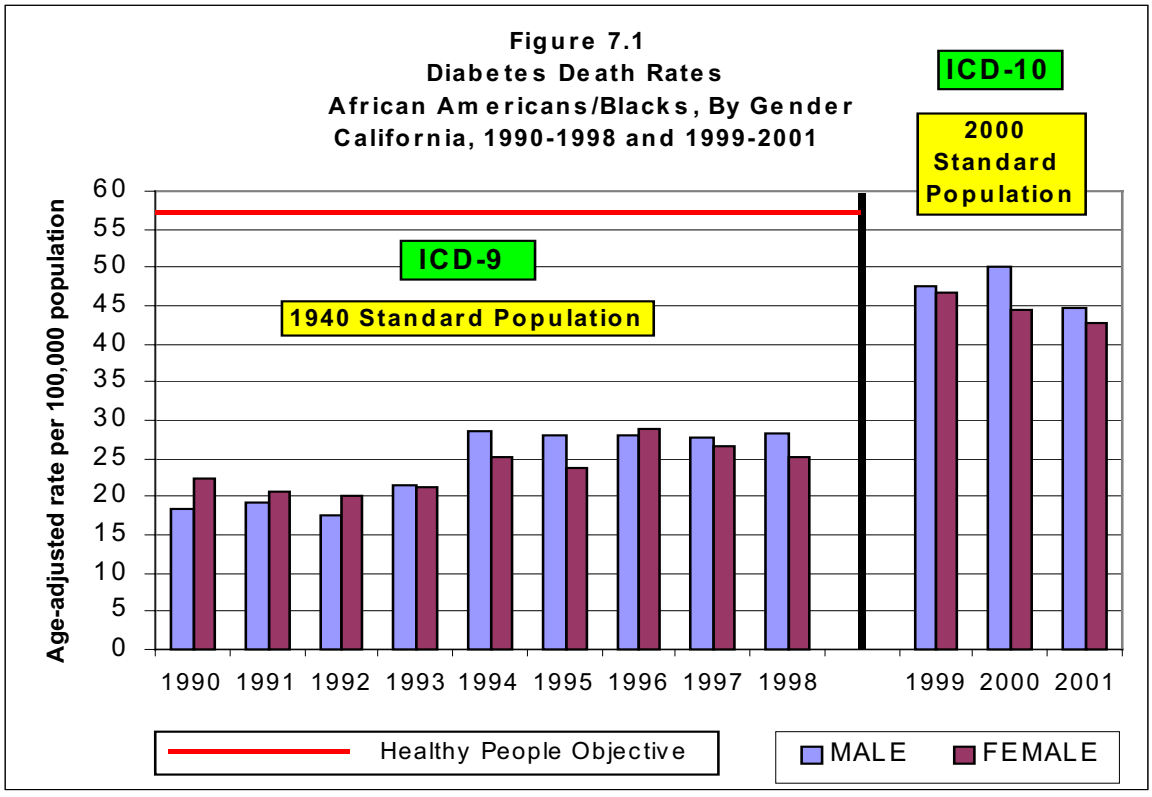


Table 7.2 Diabetes Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	278	348	13.4	12.5	1.07
1991	285	322	13.0	11.4	1.14
1992	312	377	13.1	12.6	1.04
1993	326	431	13.0	13.9	0.94
1994	427	543	16.5	16.2	1.02
1995	490	595	17.8	16.8	1.06
1996	524	591	18.0	16.1	1.12
1997	611	649	19.7	17.1	1.15
1998	635	699	19.6	17.1	1.15
1999	618	788	31.4	32.2	0.98
2000	685	762	32.9	29.6	1.11
2001	720	881	32.6	33.0	0.99

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 7.2
Diabetes Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

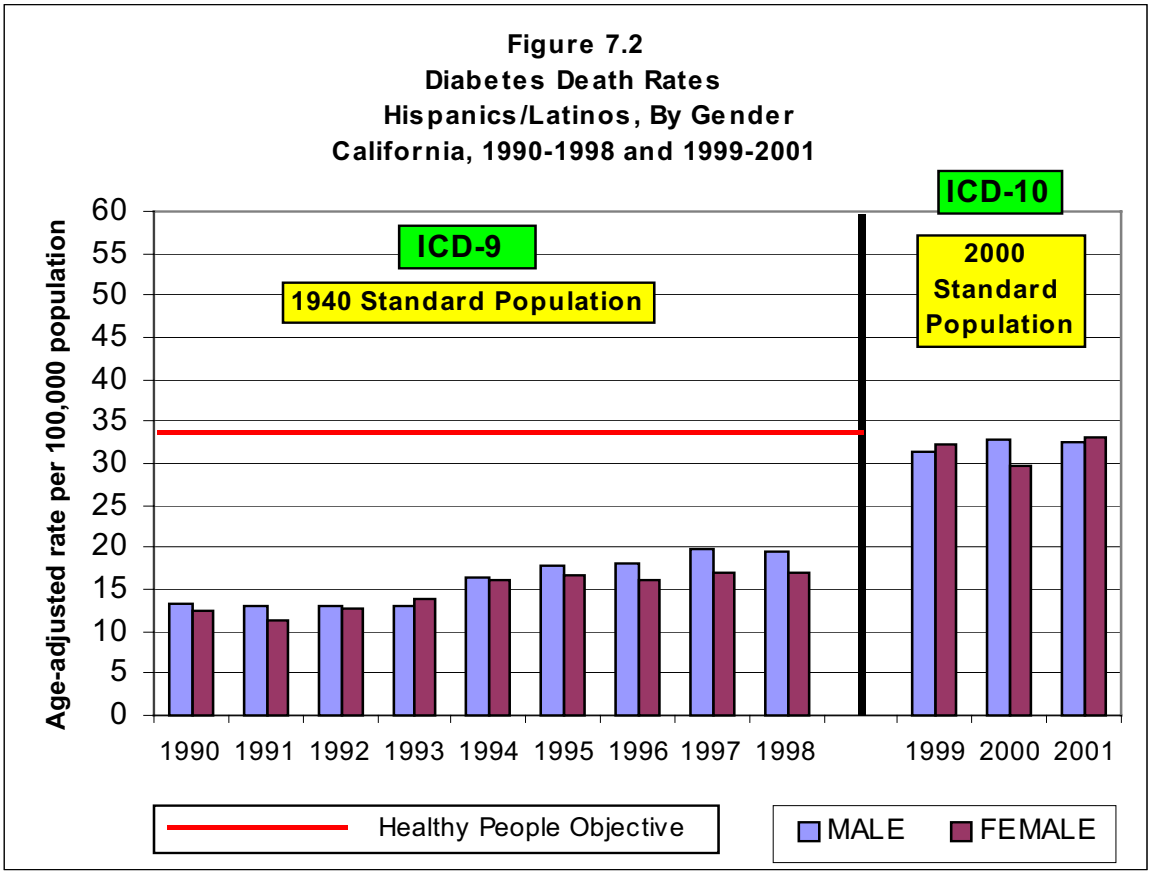


Table 7.3 Diabetes Deaths and Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	98	97	7.4	6.2	1.19
1991	78	107	5.7	6.4	0.89
1992	125	116	8.1	6.2	1.31
1993	114	122	7.2	6.1	1.18
1994	137	165	7.9	7.6	1.04
1995	175	221	9.9	9.8	1.01
1996	205	181	11.1	7.6	1.46
1997	217	246	10.4	9.6	1.08
1998	248	239	11.5	8.5	1.35
1999	229	268	19.5	18.0	1.08
2000	243	227	18.7	14.7	1.27
2001	258	275	18.4	16.5	1.12

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 7.3
Diabetes Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

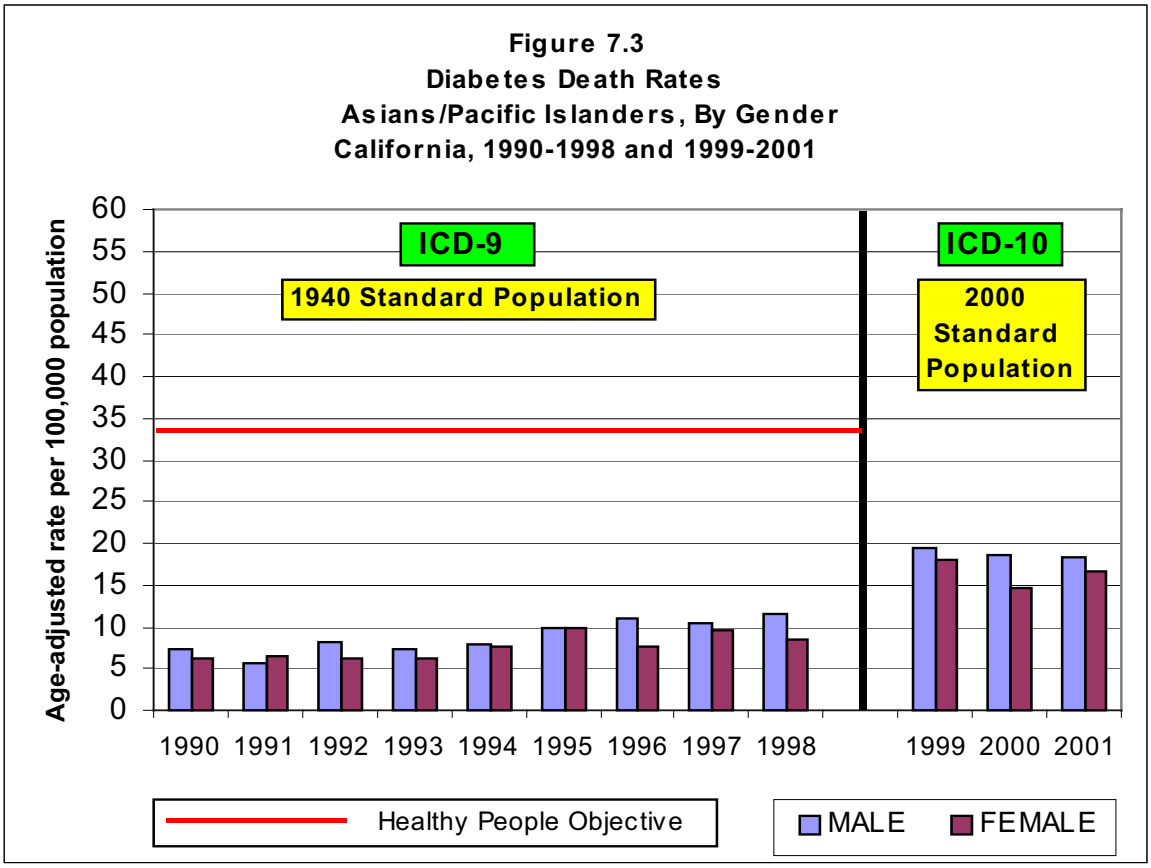


Table 7.4 Diabetes Deaths and Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	6	10	8.4	9.8	0.86
1991	5	14	6.3	14.3	0.44
1992	6	14	6.7	13.4	0.50
1993	12	15	13.9	12.3	1.13
1994	9	16	9.5	14.8	0.64
1995	12	26	13.0	22.6	0.58
1996	13	14	13.5	11.4	1.18
1997	22	25	21.4	16.7	1.28
1998	25	21	22.7	15.4	1.47
1999	20	22	28.6	25.3	1.13
2000	17	22	22.6	22.1	1.02
2001	18	25	21.1	25.2	0.84

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 7.4
Diabetes Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

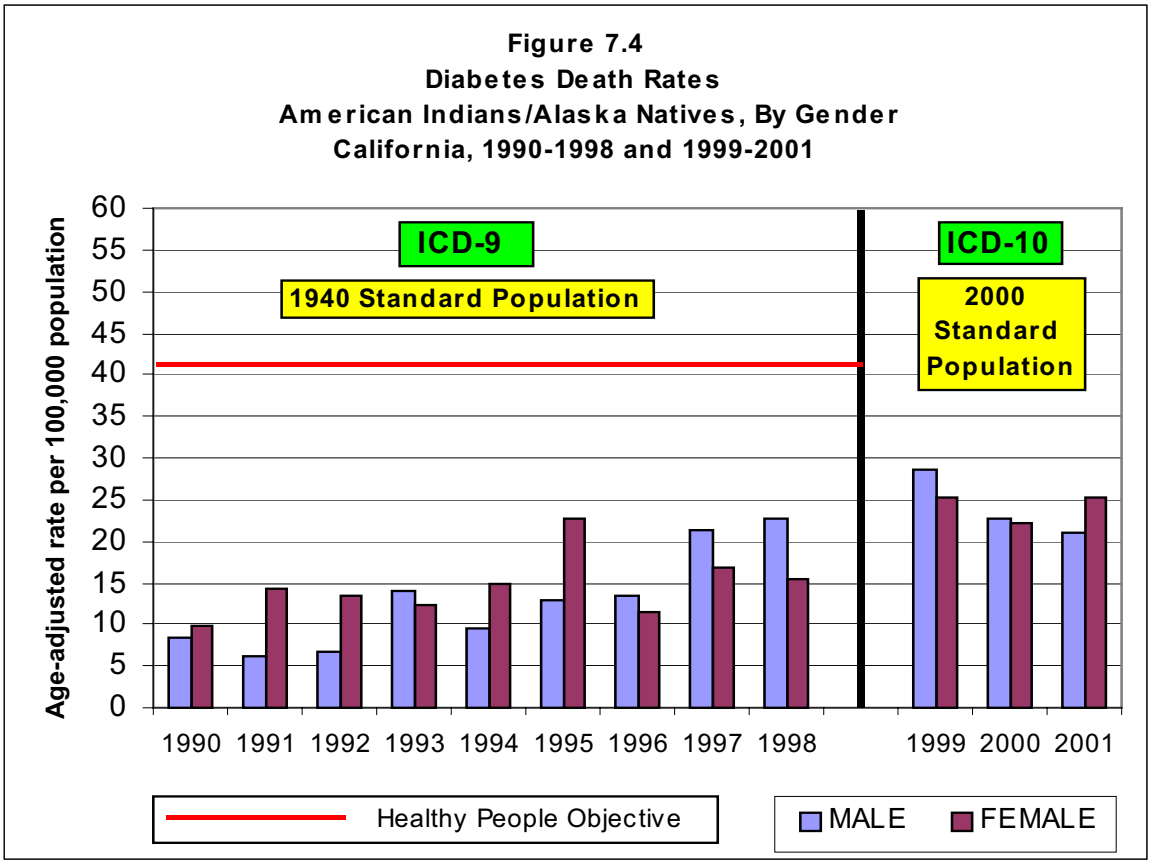


Table 7.5 Diabetes Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	923	1,183	7.0	6.3	1.11
1991	959	1,112	7.1	6.0	1.18
1992	1,001	1,188	7.5	6.1	1.23
1993	1,119	1,211	8.2	6.2	1.32
1994	1,409	1,587	10.1	8.3	1.22
1995	1,432	1,545	10.2	7.9	1.29
1996	1,536	1,615	10.7	8.0	1.34
1997	1,525	1,640	10.2	8.0	1.28
1998	1,633	1,598	10.9	7.4	1.47
1999	1,595	1,736	18.9	14.7	1.29
2000	1,736	1,770	20.2	14.7	1.37
2001	1,782	1,792	20.1	14.7	1.37

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

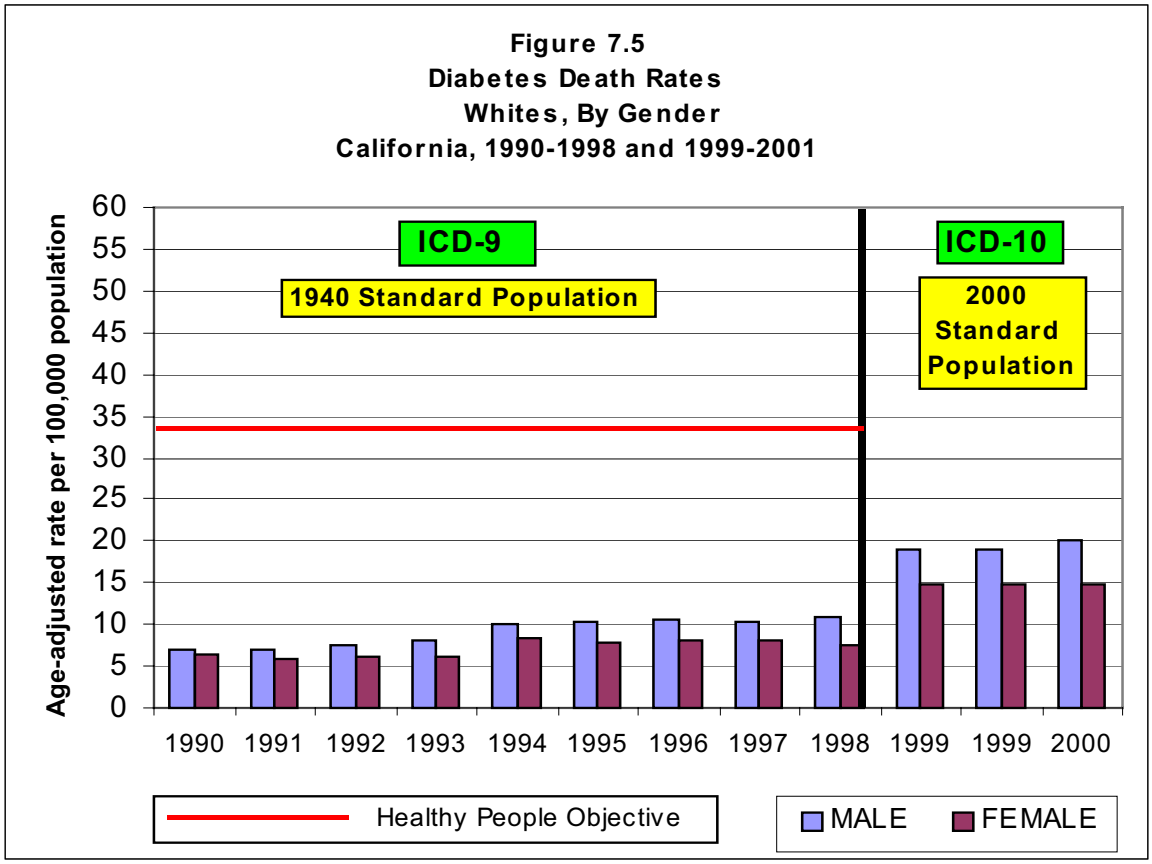


Table 7.6a Diabetes Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	11.0	9.2	1.20
African Americans/Blacks	24.3	23.9	1.02
Hispanics/Latinos	16.4	15.1	1.09
Asians/Pacific Islanders	9.1	7.7	1.18
American Indians/Alaska Natives	13.5	14.6	0.92
Whites	9.1	7.1	1.28

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 7.6a
Diabetes Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

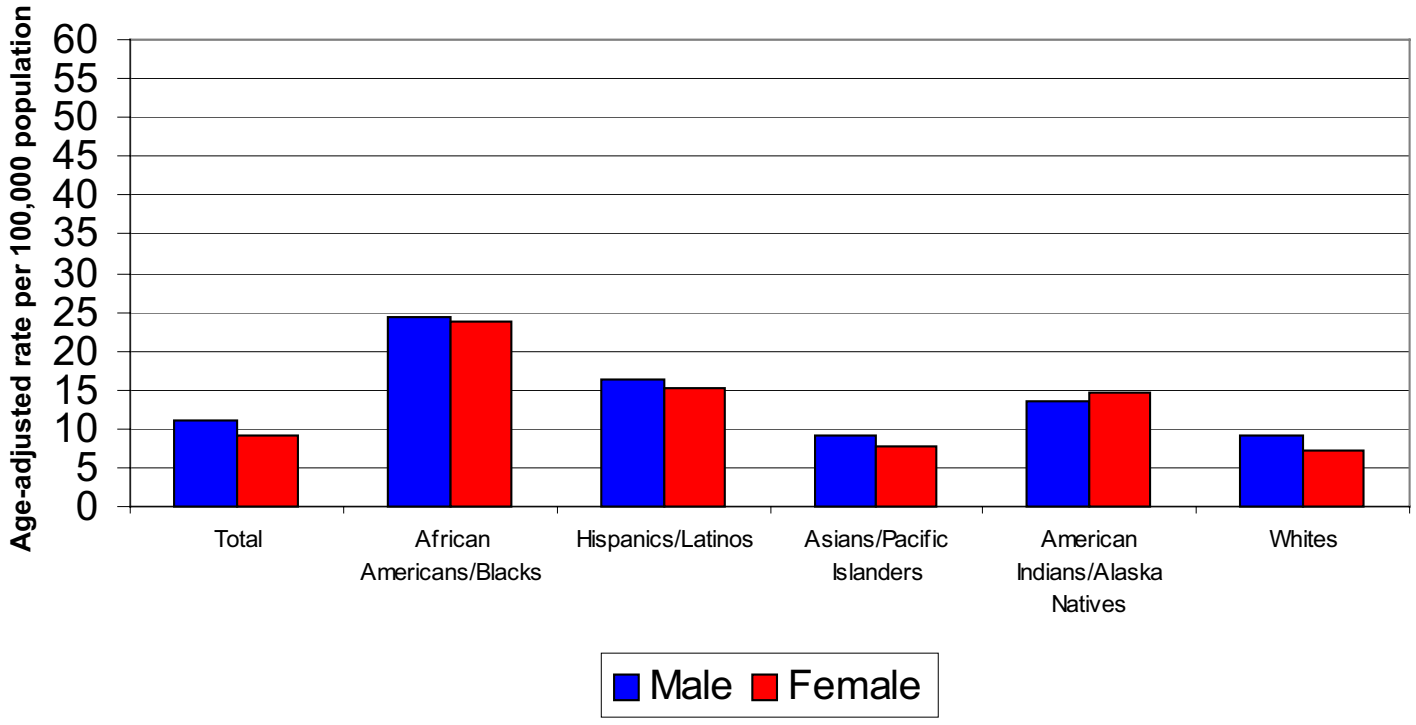
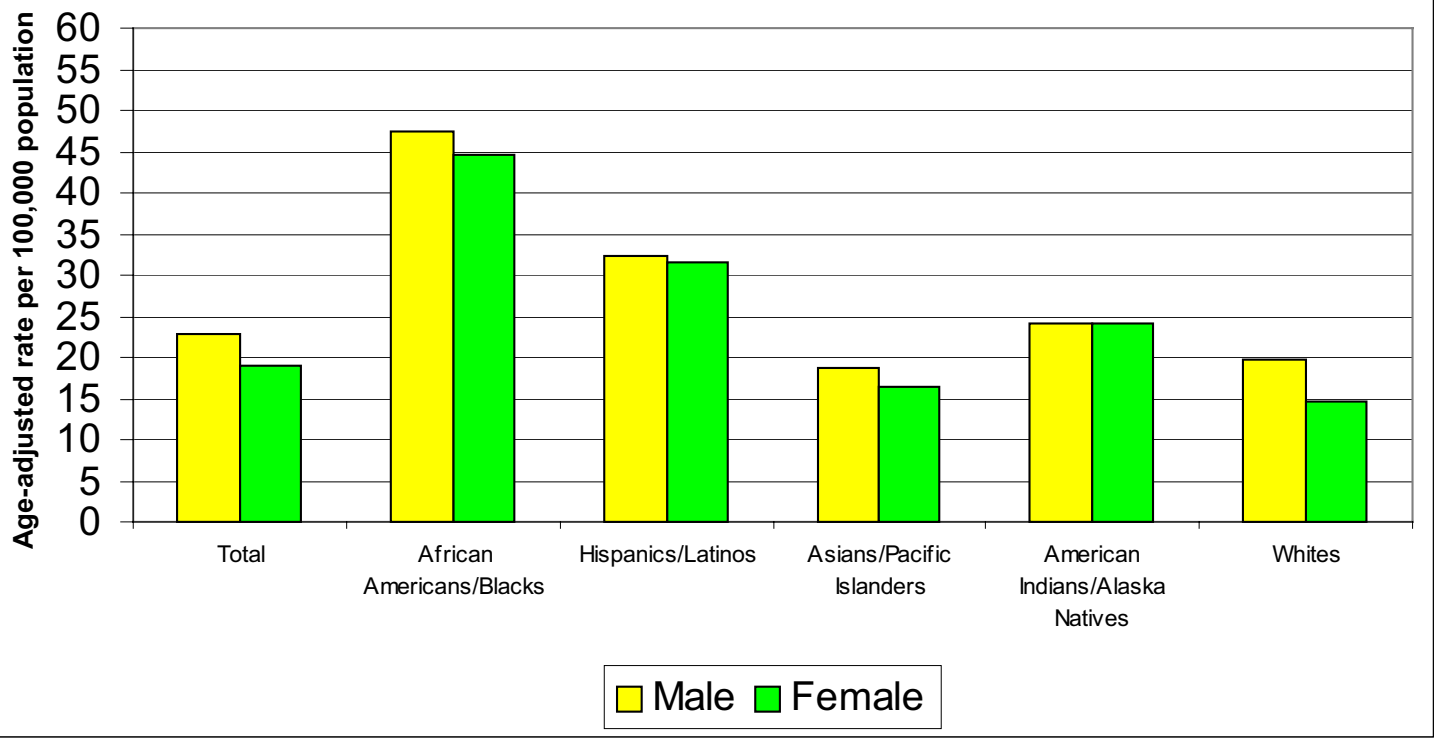


Table 7.6b Diabetes Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	22.9	19.0	1.21
African Americans/Blacks	47.4	44.5	1.07
Hispanics/Latinos	32.4	31.6	1.03
Asians/Pacific Islanders	18.8	16.4	1.15
American Indians/Alaska Natives	24.0	24.2	0.99
Whites	19.7	14.7	1.34

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 7.6b
Diabetes Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the eighth leading cause of death for males in 2000, and the tenth leading cause for females in California.

Gender disparity statistics show that males consistently experienced higher death rates than females (all race/ethnic populations combined) between 1990-1998 by factors ranging from 2.18 to 2.46, and from 2.24 to 2.26 times higher for 1999-2001 (Table 8, Figure 8). Between 1990-1998 the rate of decline was greater for females (-28%) than for males (-26%), but between 1999-2001 there was a slight increase for males (0.6%) and no change for females.

The HP2000 objective targeted reductions in cirrhosis death rates to no more than 6.0 per 100,000 population, and this objective was achieved for females but not for males. The HP2010 objective targets reductions in cirrhosis death rates to 3.0 per 100,000 population, and is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **African Americans/Blacks** (Table 8.1, Figure 8.1). Death rates for males were from 1.76 to 2.68 times greater than for females between 1990-1998, and from 1.76 to 2.35 times greater for 1999-2001. HP2000 special population objective 4.2a targeting reductions in the cirrhosis death rate for Black males (12.0) was not achieved, and the HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **Hispanics/Latinos** (Table 8.2, Figure 8.2). Male death rates were from 2.68 to 3.39 times greater than rates for females between 1990-1998, and from 2.71 to 3.00 times greater for 1999-2001. HP2000 special population objective 4.2c targeting reductions in death rates to 10.0 was achieved for females, but not for males. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **Asians/Pacific Islanders** (Table 8.3, Figure 8.3). Male rates exceeded those for females by factors ranging from 1.40 to 3.16 between 1990-1998, and from 1.73 to 1.82 between 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was achieved for both males and females, and the HP2010 objective is being achieved for females but not for males.

► **American Indians/Alaska Natives** (Table 8.4, Figure 8.4). Rates based on small numbers of events (<20) are considered unreliable and were not analyzed. Reliable rates for both males and females (1999 and 2001) indicate that males had higher death rates by factors of 1.45 and 1.58. The HP2000 special population objective (10.0) was not achieved for males, and achievement for females was uncertain due to small numbers of events. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

► **Whites** (Table 8.5, Figure 8.5). Males consistently had higher chronic liver disease and cirrhosis death rates than females by factors ranging from 1.95 to 2.19 between 1990-1998, and from 1.91 to 2.08 between 1999-2001. The HP2000 objective was achieved for females, but not for males. The HP2010 objective is not being achieved for either males or females.

Gender disparities for all racial and ethnic populations combined show the average death rate for males was 2.30 times greater than that for females for the period 1990-1998 (Table 8.6a, Figure 8.6a), and 2.25 times greater for 1999-2001 (Table 8.6b, Figure 8.6b). Hispanic/Latino males had significantly higher average death rates for the 1990-1998 period, followed closely by American Indian/Alaska Native males, and by American Indian/Alaska Native females. For 1999-2001, American Indian/Alaska Native males and females had significantly higher average death rates. Gender disparity was greatest for Hispanics/Latinos in both time periods (3.09 and 2.85, respectively).

For more information on chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, please visit the following Web sites:

CDHS Center for Health Statistics
http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/Publication/publicationindex.htm

National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse
http://digestive.niddk.nih.gov/ddiseases/pubs/cirrhosis/index.htm

DHHS Healthy People 2010
http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume2/26Substance.htm

California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
http://www.adp.cahwnet.gov/RC/rc_sub.shtml

Table 8. Cirrhosis Deaths and Death Rates
Total Population, by Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	2,609	1,276	17.4	7.2	2.42
1991	2,418	1,304	15.7	7.2	2.18
1992	2,517	1,220	15.9	6.6	2.41
1993	2,433	1,245	14.9	6.5	2.29
1994	2,449	1,179	14.8	6.1	2.43
1995	2,369	1,203	14.0	6.1	2.30
1996	2,323	1,177	13.3	5.8	2.29
1997	2,303	1,198	12.9	5.8	2.22
1998	2,348	1,111	12.8	5.2	2.46
1999	2,361	1,184	16.1	7.2	2.24
2000	2,466	1,206	16.3	7.2	2.26
2001	2,521	1,235	16.2	7.2	2.25

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 8
Cirrhosis Death Rates
Total Population, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

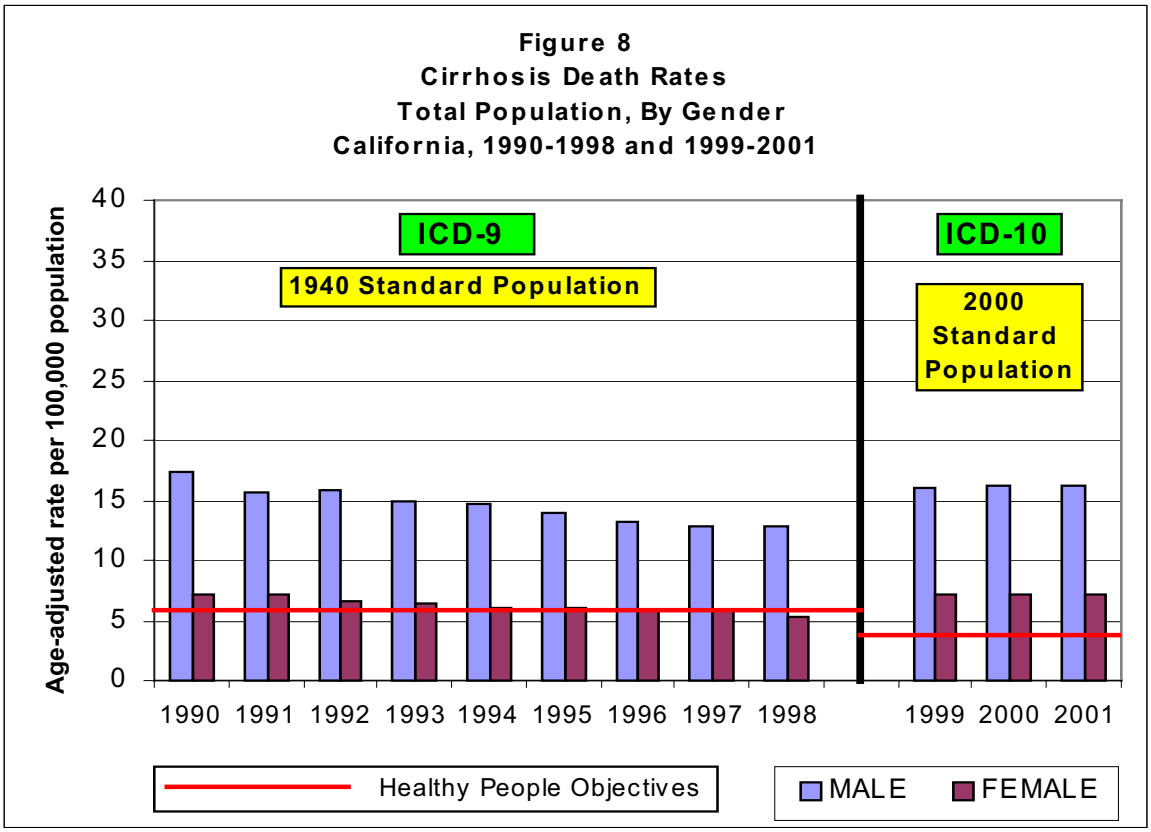


Table 8.1 Cirrhosis Deaths and Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	215	101	24.7	9.2	2.68
1991	182	102	20.9	9.1	2.30
1992	182	92	20.1	8.4	2.39
1993	161	89	17.2	8.0	2.15
1994	153	85	16.0	7.6	2.11
1995	144	74	15.0	6.4	2.34
1996	132	90	13.4	7.6	1.76
1997	136	77	13.3	6.1	2.18
1998	138	72	13.1	5.6	2.34
1999	144	87	17.9	8.7	2.06
2000	129	87	14.6	8.3	1.76
2001	148	74	16.2	6.9	2.35

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 8.1
Cirrhosis Death Rates
African Americans/Blacks, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

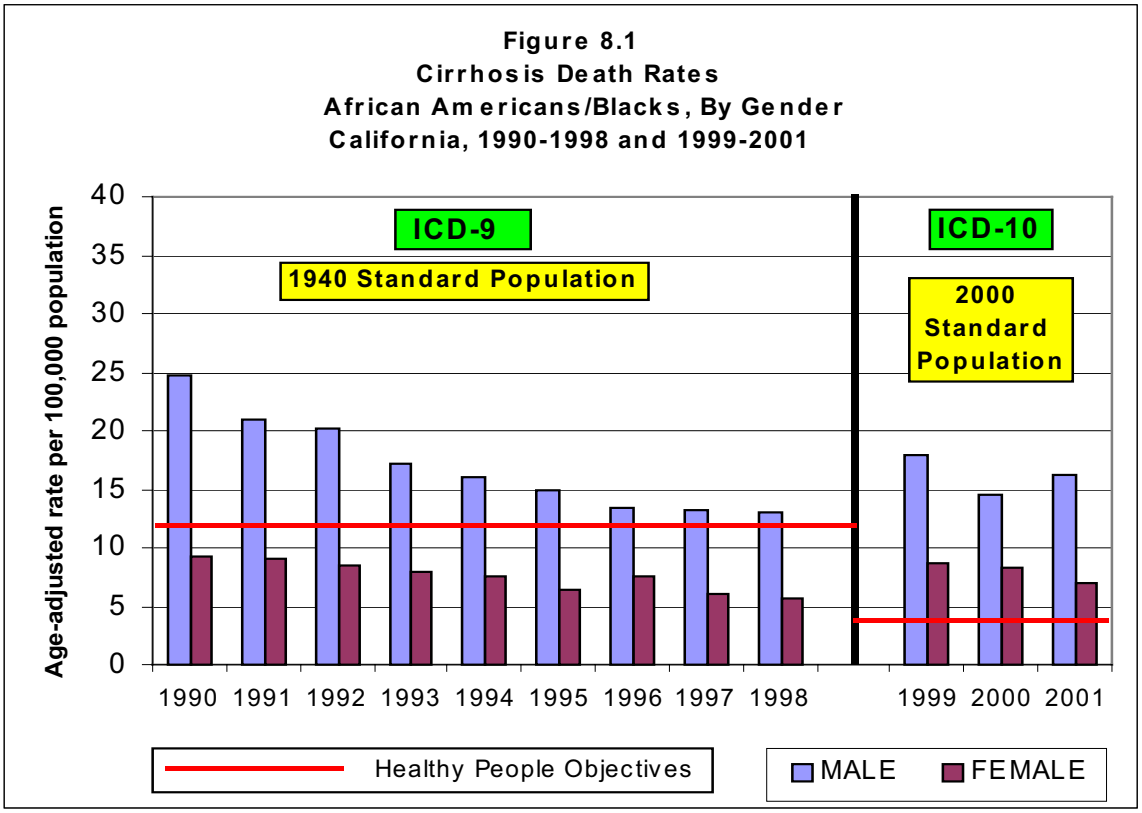


Table 8.2 Cirrhosis Deaths and Death Rates
Hispanics/Latinos, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	612	203	25.1	7.8	3.22
1991	607	235	23.6	8.8	2.68
1992	667	204	25.3	7.4	3.42
1993	673	224	24.1	7.6	3.17
1994	694	236	23.8	7.8	3.05
1995	694	221	22.7	6.7	3.39
1996	707	247	21.7	7.1	3.06
1997	686	257	20.2	7.1	2.85
1998	746	241	21.1	6.5	3.25
1999	726	245	25.2	8.9	2.83
2000	826	294	27.1	10.0	2.71
2001	867	282	27.3	9.1	3.00

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

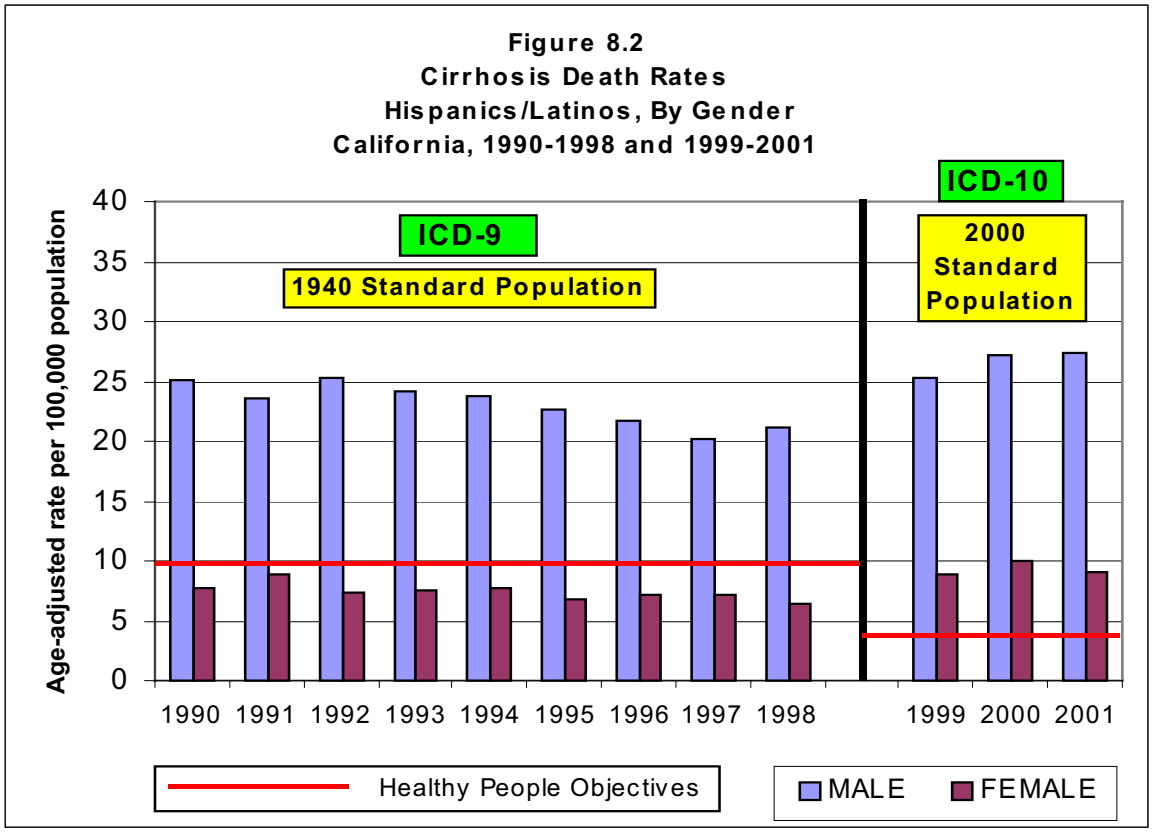


Table 8.3 Cirrhosis Deaths and Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	68	29	5.7	2.0	2.85
1991	78	31	6.0	1.9	3.16
1992	81	54	6.0	3.2	1.88
1993	61	52	4.2	3.0	1.40
1994	83	42	5.3	2.1	2.52
1995	71	47	4.4	2.3	1.91
1996	83	47	4.7	2.2	2.14
1997	72	37	4.0	1.7	2.35
1998	83	44	4.3	1.8	2.39
1999	73	43	4.9	2.7	1.81
2000	79	48	5.1	2.8	1.82
2001	73	47	4.5	2.6	1.73

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 8.3
Cirrhosis Death Rates
Asians/Pacific Islanders, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

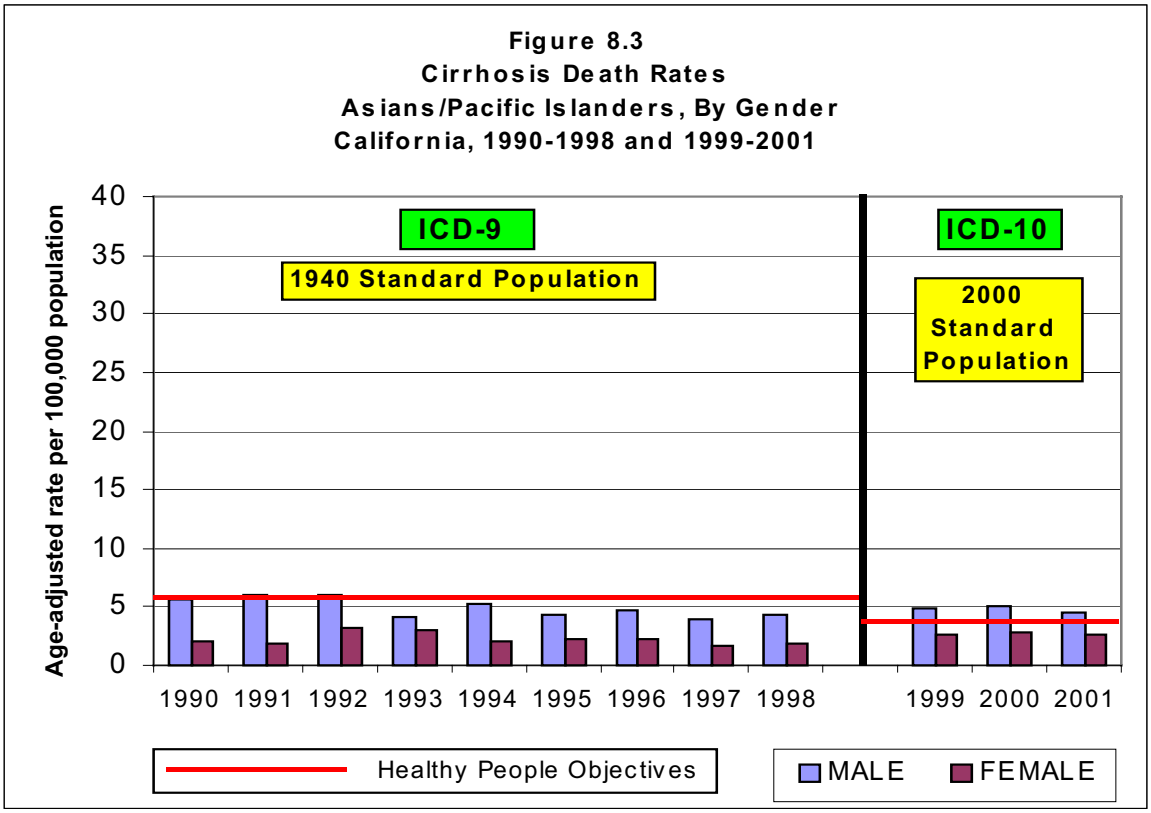


Table 8.4 Cirrhosis Deaths and Death Rates
American Indians/Alaska Natives, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	20	17	23.8	17.5	1.36
1991	21	11	24.3	11.3	2.15
1992	22	13	23.1	12.8	1.80
1993	22	18	22.4	16.6	1.35
1994	21	17	22.2	15.6	1.42
1995	19	15	19.0	14.6	1.30
1996	23	10	22.2	8.7	2.55
1997	25	19	22.9	15.8	1.45
1998	25	11	23.5	8.5	2.76
1999	24	20	26.5	18.3	1.45
2000	26	17	26.0	15.4	1.69
2001	37	26	37.0	23.4	1.58

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

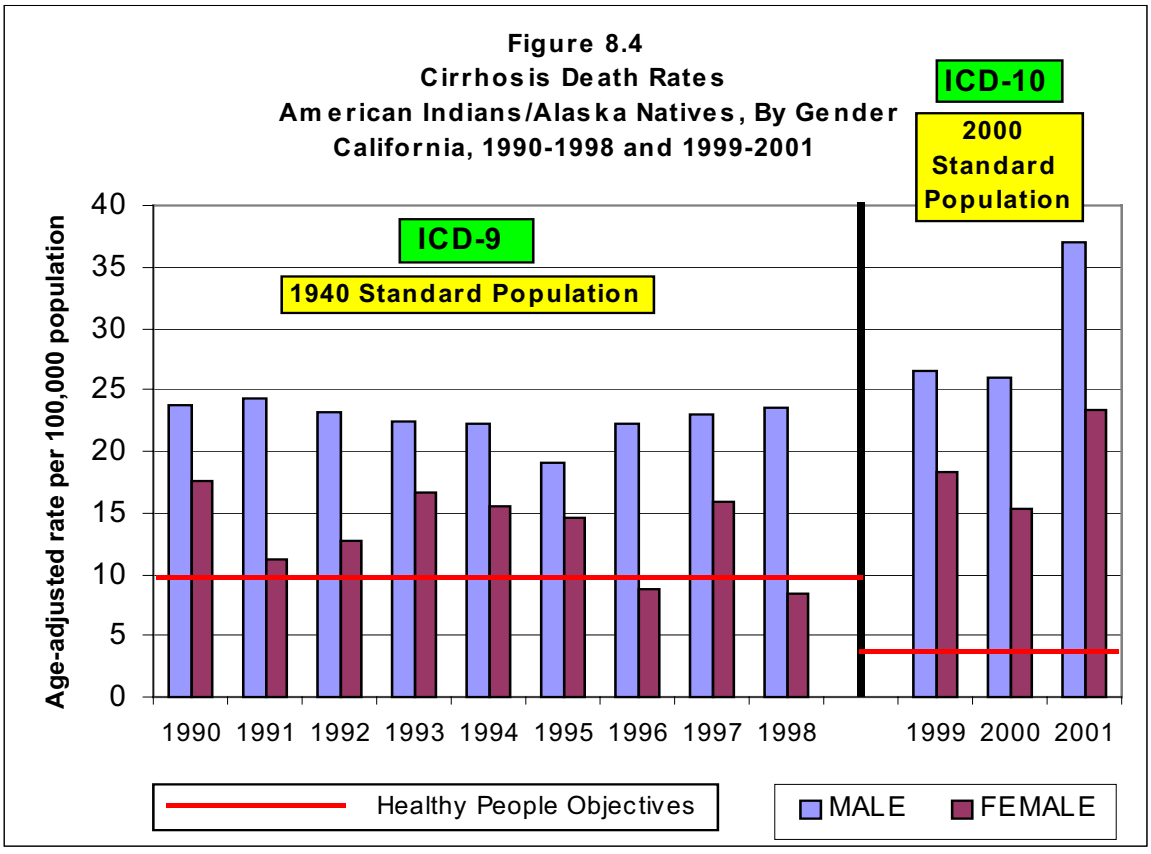


Table 8.5 Cirrhosis Deaths and Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

	DEATHS		AGE-ADJ RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	DIF*
1990	1,694	926	16.3	7.5	2.17
1991	1,530	925	14.4	7.4	1.95
1992	1,565	857	14.5	6.8	2.13
1993	1,516	862	13.7	6.7	2.04
1994	1,498	799	13.6	6.2	2.19
1995	1,441	846	12.8	6.5	1.97
1996	1,378	783	12.1	5.9	2.05
1997	1,384	808	11.9	6.1	1.95
1998	1,356	743	11.5	5.5	2.09
1999	1,394	789	15.1	7.6	1.99
2000	1,406	760	15.0	7.2	2.08
2001	1,396	806	14.5	7.6	1.91

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 8.5
Cirrhosis Death Rates
Whites, By Gender
California, 1990-1998 and 1999-2001

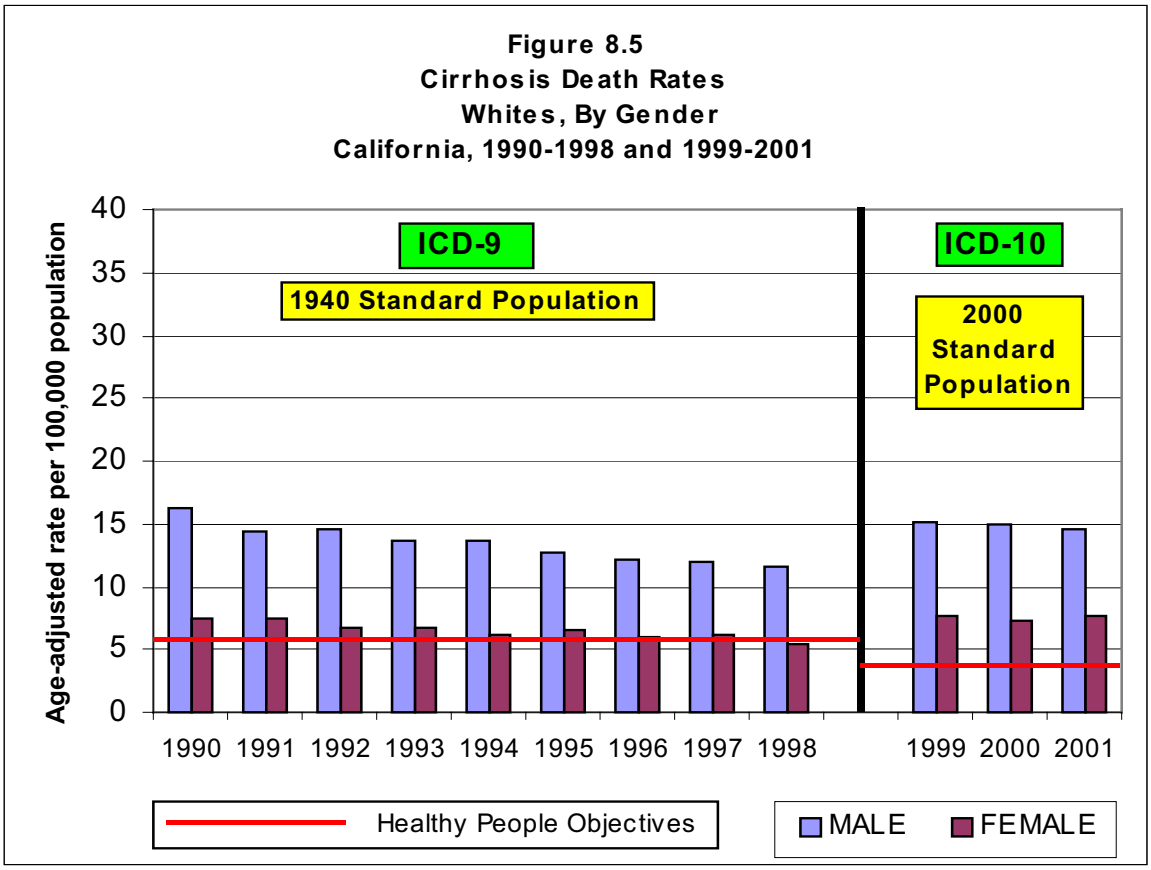


Table 8.6a Cirrhosis Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	14.5	6.3	2.30
African American/Black	16.8	7.5	2.24
Hispanic/Latino	22.9	7.4	3.09
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.9	2.2	2.23
American Indian/Alaska Native	22.6	13.4	1.69
White	13.4	6.5	2.06

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 8.6a
Cirrhosis Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1990-1998

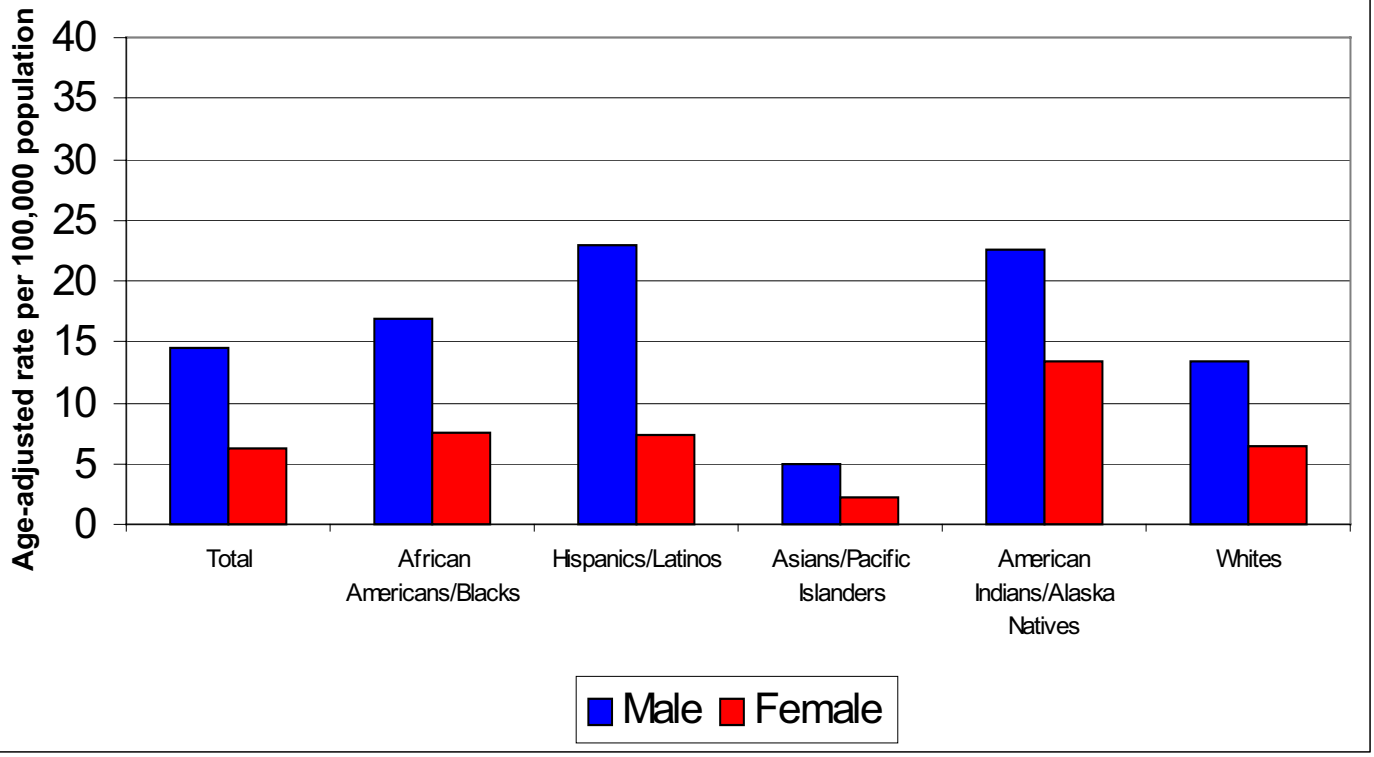
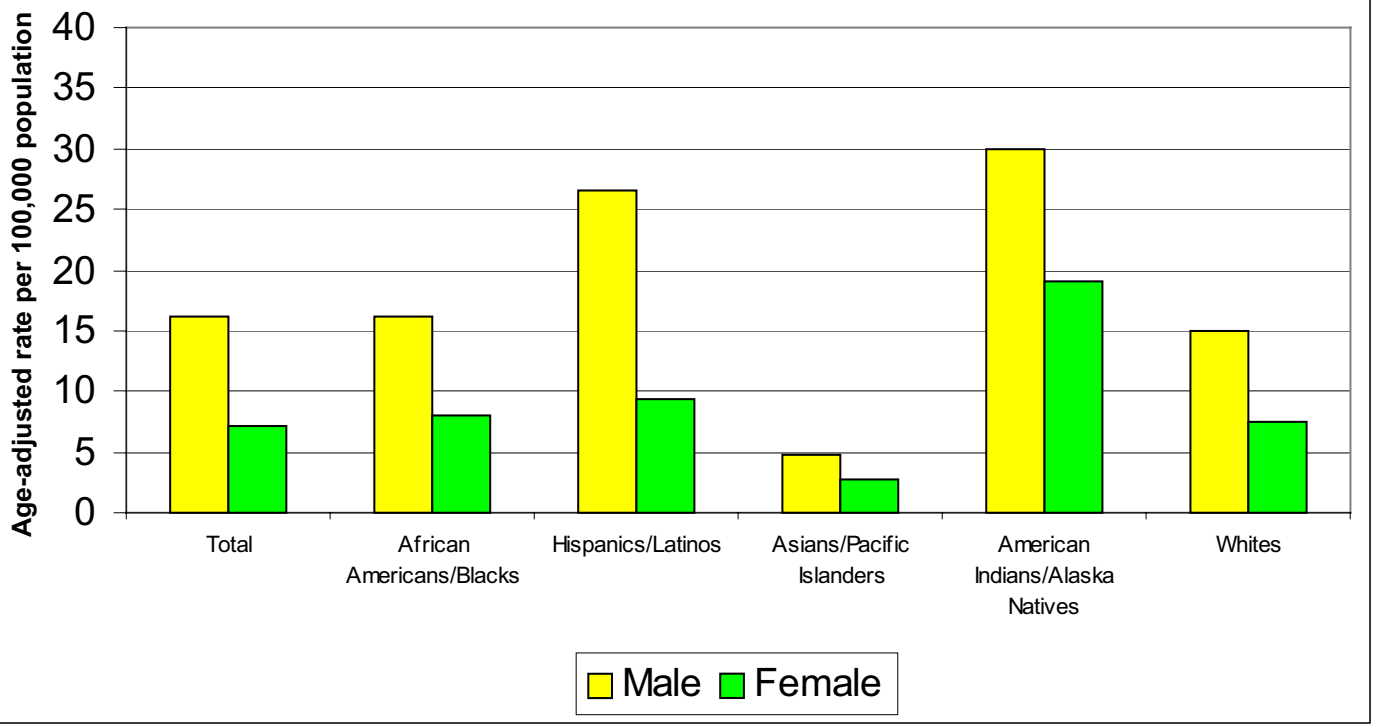


Table 8.6b Cirrhosis Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001

	Male	Female	DIF*
Total (All race/ethnic groups)	16.2	7.2	2.25
African American/Black	16.2	8.0	2.03
Hispanic/Latino	26.5	9.3	2.85
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.8	2.7	1.78
American Indian/Alaska Native	29.9	19.1	1.57
White	14.9	7.5	1.99

* Male-to-female rate differential ($AADR^{male}/AADR^{female}$)

Figure 8.6b
Cirrhosis Death Rates
Gender Disparities By Race-Ethnicity
California, 1999-2001



Conclusion

This study shows that, except in a very few instances, disparities are greater for males than for females across eight common leading causes of death and across all racial and ethnic populations in California. These findings corroborate those from other studies and data sources at the state and national levels that demonstrate a greater risk of mortality for males in the leading causes of death.

The gaps between genders and between racial and ethnic populations in the burden of mortality attributed to the leading causes of death persist, and in some cases have increased in recent years. The reasons for these gaps are complex and involve multi-dimensional individual, social, socioeconomic, environmental, and behavioral risk factors.[24,25] From a public health standpoint, they pose a significant dilemma for the achievement of the federal *Healthy People 2010* initiative's overarching goal to eliminate health disparities.

Adapting Braveman's[26] approach to the monitoring of gender inequities in health, the following strategies are recommended:

- Identify a minimum set of avoidable health related gender disparities to be monitored, including mortality and morbidity indicators (e.g., HP2010);
- Identify sources of data on the issues of concern;
- Select or construct simple yet meaningful indicators of health and its determinants, suitable for assessing avoidable health disparities between men and women in different racial and ethnic contexts, and identify information gaps and needs;
- Generate an inclusive process involving organized women's and men's groups, researchers, and policy-makers in the public and private sectors including State Centers for Health Statistics, for the following activities:

    - Identification and adaptation of health status indicators;
    - Diagnosis of current patterns and time trends of gender disparities in health and its determinants;
    - Discussion of policy implications of situational and trend data analyses;
    - Proposal of policies to meet selected priorities.

- Establish an Office of Men's Health, modeled after the Office of Women's Health, to develop strategies, coordinate research activities, recommend public policies and engage in private partnerships, and take other actions that will encourage men to engage in healthy lifestyles, promote awareness of and early detection of diseases and injuries that adversely affect men (see Men's Health Act of 2003, Appendix III).

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Appendices

Appendix I. ICD Codes Used to Define Leading Causes of Death

Cause	ICD-9	ICD-10	Comparability Ratio*
Diseases of the Heart	390-398, 402, 404-429	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51	0.9858
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancers)	140-208	C00-C97	1.0990
Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)	430-438	I60-I69	1.0588
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	490-496	J40-J47	1.0478
Influenza and Pneumonia	480-487	J10-J18	0.6982
Unintentional Injuries (Accidents)	E800-E949	V01-X59, Y85-Y86	1.0305
Diabetes Mellitus	250	E10-E14	1.0082
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	571	K70, K73-K74	1.0367

* Anderson, R.N., et al. Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports,* 2001;49(2).

Appendix II. Healthy People 2000 and Healthy People 2010 Definitions for Mortality Objectives

HP2000	HP2010	Objective	ICD-9	ICD-10
15.1	12-1	*Coronary Heart Disease*	410-414,402,429.2	I11, I20-I25
16.1	3-1	Cancer	140-208	C00-C97
15.2	12-7	Stroke	430-438	I60-I69
3.3	24-10	*Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*	490-496	J40-J47 (Ages 45 & over)
20.2	14-29	*Pneumonia and Influenza*	480-487	J10-J18
9.1	15-13	Unintentional Injuries (Accidents)	E800-E949	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
17.9	5-5	Diabetes	250	E10-E14
4.2	26-2	Cirrhosis	571	K70, K73-K74

indicates the definition for the Healthy People objective was not consistent with the leading cause definition

Appendix III. Men's Health Act of 2003 (Introduced in the House)

108th CONGRESS
1st Session
H.R. 1734

To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Men's Health.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 10th, 2003
Mr. CUNNINGHAM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

A BILL

To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Men's Health.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Men's Health Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) A silent health crisis is affecting the health and well-being of America's men.
(2) While this health crisis is of particular concern to men, it is also a concern for women regarding their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers.
(3) Men's health is a concern for employers who pay the costs of medical care, and lose productive employees.
(4) Men's health is a concern to Federal and State governments which absorb the enormous costs of premature death and disability, including the costs of caring for dependents left behind.
(5) The life expectancy gap between men and women has increased from one year in 1920 to almost six years in 1998.
(6) Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in the United States among men, accounting for 36 percent of all cancer cases.
(7) An estimated 180,000 men will be newly diagnosed with prostate cancer this year alone, and 37,000 will die.
(8) Prostate cancer rates increase sharply with age, and more than 75 percent of such cases are diagnosed in men age 65 and older.

(9) The incidence of prostate cancer and the resulting mortality rate in African American men is twice that in white men.
(10) An estimated 7,200 men, ages 15 to 40, will be diagnosed this year with testicular cancer, and 400 of these men will die of this disease in 2001. A common reason for delay in treatment of this disease is a delay in seeking medical attention after discovering a testicular mass.
(11) Studies show that men are at least 25 percent less likely than women to visit a doctor, and are significantly less likely to have regular physician check-ups and obtain preventive screening tests for serious diseases.
(12) Appropriate use of tests such as prostate specific antigen (PSA) exams and blood pressure, blood sugar, and cholesterol screens, in conjunction with clinical exams and self-testing, can result in the early detection of many problems and in increased survival rates.
(13) Educating men, their families, and health care providers about the importance of early detection of male health problems can result in reducing rates of mortality for male-specific diseases, as well as improve the health of America's men and its overall economic well-being.
(14) Recent scientific studies have shown that regular medical exams, preventive screenings, regular exercise, and healthy eating habits can help save lives.
(15) Establishing an Office of Men's Health is needed to investigate these findings and take such further actions as may be needed to promote men's health.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF MEN'S HEALTH.

(a) IN GENERAL- Title XVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following section:

OFFICE OF MEN'S HEALTH

SEC. 1711. The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Health and Human Services an office to be known as the Office of Men's Health, which shall be headed by a director appointed by the Secretary. The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Office, shall coordinate and promote the status of men's health in the United States.'.

(b) REPORT- Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Office of Men's Health, shall submit to the Congress a report describing the activities of such Office, including findings that the Director has made regarding men's health.

4/10/03 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce
4/24/03 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health